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# TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 150.000 Sample copies sent free to any address.

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## MAN'S WAY.

Low-browed and pensive-lipped she came;
He stooped and asked: "What is your name?"

"It is for you to christen me,
Or else I shall quite nameless be."
"I'll call you Love," he gently cried,
"And walk forever at your side."
Serene her eyes, serene the days;
She led, he followed all her ways.

And as they went, another came
With scarlet lips and eyes of flame.
He paused and gazed. "Oh, tell to me
Who is this woman, fair to see!"
"Do you not know?" the Vision cried.
"O Love," he tremblingly replied,
"I've waited for you all my days!
My soul your wondrous power obeys!"

She of the eyes serene walked on,
The sunshine with her lover gone.
"She has no heart," the others said,
Until one day they found her dead.
Low-browed and pensive-lipped she lay,
Beyond the reach of passion's play.
And then the man knelt at her feet
And mourned: "My love, my life, my sweet!"

—Margaret Price in the Boston Transcript.

## A PRETTY GOOD WORLD.

It's a pretty good world that we're living in here,
In spite of the changes that come through the year;
In spite of the rain and in spite of the snow—
Things move along steadily; just about so;
It's a pretty good world with its ups and downs,
In spite of its laughter, in spite of its frowns—
Pretty good world, after all.

It's a pretty good world, tho' the sigh and the smile
Will mingle together through life often-while;
Yet, in spite of the sorrow, in spite of the song,
Each day we confront as we journey along,
It's a pretty good world; yet, it's just about right,
In spite of the dark days as well as the bright—
Pretty good world, after all.

It's a pretty good world, with the roses in bloom
That laden the air with its richest perfume;
It's a pretty good word, when the whispering breeze
Blows softly and low through the blossoming trees;
With the fields and the flowers besprinkled with dew,
It's a pretty good world that is spread before you—
Pretty good world, after all.

It's a pretty good world if we live for the best,
And strive for the right in the daily contest;
If we stand firm and true and a welcoming hand
Will extend at a time when a friend's in demand;
It's a pretty good world if the ones who are strong
Will shelter the weak and will help right the wrong—
Pretty good world, after all

It's a pretty good world, tho' the loss and the gain
Are borne in the strife with the pleasure and pain;
Tho' darkness will often our path overshroud,
The sunshine in time will dispel every cloud;
It's a pretty good world, if we patiently plod,
And live in the blessing and sunlight of God—
Pretty good world, after all.

—E. A. Brininstool.

## UNKNOWN CHILDREN.

I meet them in the country lane,
In village shop and city street,
With cheeks all glowing in the rain,
Or voices gladdening in the sleet,
Or eyes enraptured with the snow—
The children I should like to know.

How fair creation is to them!
Unweighted by the cloak of years
They dance upon its lustrous hem,
And lose in rainbows all their tears.
How easily the hearts o'erflow
Of children we should like to know!

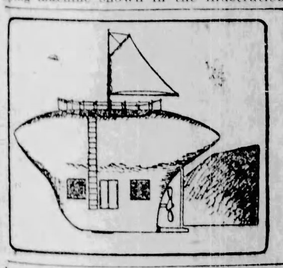
Their sleep is deeper than our peace,
Their waking gladder than our dreams,
Their guardian angels never cease
To speak to them in winds and streams,
The days are lifetimes, sweet and slow,
To children we should like to know.

Oh, little heart above this page,
The road is long, the road is hard,
But do not thou obscure in age
That early sky so thickly starred,
Keep sweet the faith of long ago,
Dear child, whom I shall never know.

—Youth's Companion.

## THE CHICAGO AIR-SHIP.

Several inventors seem to have made up their minds that if the air-ship is to be one of the coming modes of travel they will be in on the ground floor in the designing of machines of this character, but we have yet to hear that the flying machine shown in the illustration



has made its initial journey. It is presented as a product of the inventor's mind, and as showing the possibility of what may be seen traversing our skies as soon as a motor is invented sufficiently powerful in proportion to its weight to replace at least a large portion of the bulky gas carrier now so necessary in machines of this kind that really fly. Evidently this inventor expects his machine to tack and reach in the winds of the upper atmosphere, as he has provided a sail as one of the adjuncts of his ship. There is also the indispensable gas chamber to support a portion of the weight, and one of the propeller shafts is hung vertically, with the intention of increasing the lifting power to the practical point. A second shaft carries the driving blades, and a large rudder extends at the rear of this propeller. The engine or motor is housed in the comparatively thin chamber which forms a depending continuation of the gas container, and its weight is intended to maintain the ship in an upright position when traveling through the sky. The vertical propeller shaft is designed to rise and fall at the will of the operator, thus enabling him to pull the blades into an open well beneath the car when he is about to alight. Peter Samorski, of Chicago, Ill., is the inventor.

### Reflections of a Bachelor.

Great success is the evolution of little failures.

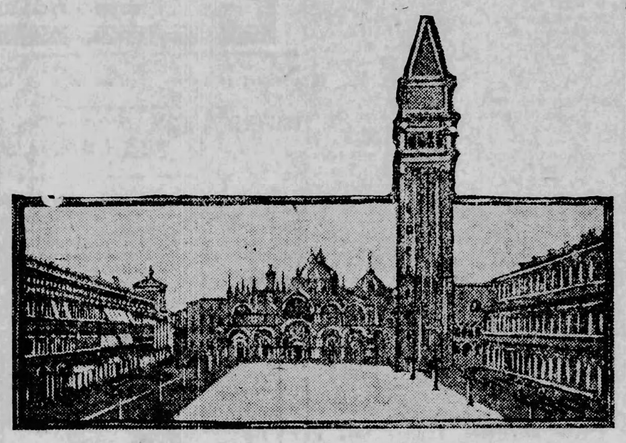
A man never loves with his reason, and a woman never reasons with her love.

After a man has learned to be managed by his wife, he is in a fair way to make a good husband.

The time a woman begins to worry for fear her husband might get ill, is when he is absolutely sound and well.

A woman never gets so old that she will not sneer at the false teeth of another if she feels sure her own won't fall out.—New York Press.

# FAMOUS OLD TOWER THAT COLLAPSED IN VENICE

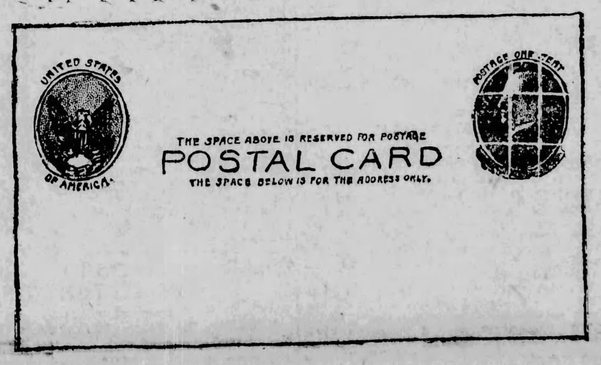


Venice, Italy, July 16.—When the Campanile fell to ruins, it carried with it a part of the royal palace, which faces St. Mark's square. The doge's palace, close to the tower, was not injured. The tower of St. Mark's was built in 888 and added to in the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It was one of the great attractions for tourists in Venice.

The mayor of Venice has received thousands of telegrams from all parts of the world condoling with him on the collapse of the Campanile of St. Mark's. The pope has telegraphed to Cardinal Guiseppe Sarto, the patriarch of Venice, expressing his grief and instructing him to give moral and financial support to any project for rebuilding the bell tower.

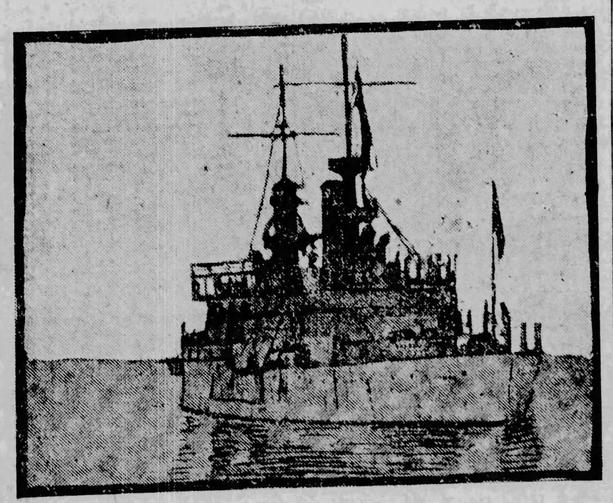
Offers of money to aid in rebuilding the Campanile continue to be received from abroad, including offers from America, but there is a disposition to make its reconstruction a purely national affair and to rebuild the structure exactly as it was prior to the collapse without foreign assitance. The cost is estimated at 6,000,000 lire. The bronze gate of the Loggetta of Sansovino was found beneath the debris, twisted and with one of the lions broken. There is hope that the pictures of Tintoreto and others may be saved. Three-fourths of the Plaza of San Maico is covered with debris and traffic is completely stopped.

# THE NEW POSTAL CARD.


UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
THE SPACE ABOVE IS RESERVED FOR POSTAGE
POSTAL CARD
THE SPACE BELOW IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY.
POSTAGE ONE CENT

Above is given a cut of the new issue of postal cards, which will not be generall distributed until the supply of the present style is exhausted. The portrait of President McKinley is placed lower down on the card, the upper space being reserved for the postmark.

# BATTLESHIP ILLINOIS GOING TO ENGLAND FOR REPAIRS



Christiania, Norway, July 17.—The Illinois, conveyed by the United States steamer San Francisco, will sail for England to-morrow, to be docked at Liverpool for repairs. Divers are still at work making temporary repairs so that the battleship can make the voyage in safety. Admiral Crowninshield has transferred his flag from the Illinois, which has served as his flagship since he took command of the European squadron in Italian waters. The accident to the Illinois was caused by the sterring gear failing to work, so that the vessel was driven off her course. A hole was punched in her bottom by striking a rock in the harbor here. She was seriously damaged.

## BRIGHT SAYINGS.

"Beg pardon," said the man who had been writing in the hotel reading rooms, "but how do you spell 'innocuous?'"

His neighbor gave the desired information.

"Thanks," said the writer, "and—er—by the way—"

"The other word," interrupted the bright informant, "is 'd-e-s-u-e-t-u-d-e.'"—Philadelphia Press.

"Dat's an old no-count dog," said Mr. Erastus Pinkley; "but I had a chance to trade 'im off las' week."

"Why didn't you seize the opportunity?"

"Well, I thinks a heap o' dat dog. An' I made up my mind dat a man dat dida' hab no better sense dan to make such a trade wah gwine to be too pore to feed 'im."—Washington Star.

If the average man who is unlucky in love spent half as much energy in hunting up some other desirable girl as he does in chasing the girl who is unkind to him he would soon be a good deal happier.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Berryl—A good deal is thought of her singing.

Sibyl—It's merciful they don't put their thoughts into words.—Baltimore Herald.

## WILHELMINA'S HEIR.

The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who is the next heir to Queen Wilhelmina, is a wealthy young prince. He is 26 years of age and unmarried. In Germany, it is said, he has a reputation for "bulls" worthy of an Irishman. Once while visiting a public school he noticed two boys of striking similarity in appearance.

"Why, what a remarkable likeness!" he exclaimed. "Those lads must be twins?"

"Yes, your royal highness," remarked the principal, and he beckoned the two youngsters to him.

"Ah, my son," said the prince, placing his hand on the head of one of them, "what is your name?"

"Heinrich."

"And how old are you?"

"Six."

"And you?" he said, turning to the other boy.

On another occasion his kind heart took pity on a murderer sentenced to imprisonment for life, and he proposed to remit the "last three years of the sentence."—Tit Bits.

### A Youthful Judge of Human Nature

Father (left in charge)—"No, you cannot have any more cake." (Very seriously) "Do you know what I shall have to do if you go on making that dreadful noise?"

Little Girl (sobbing)—"Yes."

Father—"Well, what is that?"

Little Girl—"Give me some more cake!"

**And she was quite right.—Tit-Bits.**

# FIRST OF RED SUNSETS

### Effects of Eruption of Mont Pelee Observed From Lake Placid in the Adirondacks.

L. W. C. in Philadelphia Times.

The most notable instance of the "red sunsets" which were predicted by scientists, as a result of the volcanic outbreak in the West Indies, was observed at Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks, a few evenings ago. In that region, surrounded as it is by lofty peaks, and with atmospheric conditions which are particularly favorable to beautiful effects at dawn and nightfall, splendid sunsets are common, but people who have lived at Lake Placid all their lives say they never saw anything more wonderfully lovely than on the evening in question.

It had been a cloudy day, but late in the afternoon the sun broke through the clouds, leaving a somewhat heavy mist in the ravines and on the lower slopes of the mountains. As the sun grew lower in the horizon this mist rose until it bathed the mountain tops, and before long each peak was surrounded at its summit by a rose colored aureole, Mount Marcy, Whiteface Mountain, and all the other peaks were crowned in this manner, and so brilliant was the effect everywhere that a person ignorant of the bearings could not possibly have told on which side the sun was setting.

Standing on the high land between Lake Placid and Mirror Lake one sees mountains all round, and the top of each was surrounded by a ring of wonderful rosy light, while above were clouds of the same exquisite tint and beyond them a sky of gold and green and sapphire. As the sky grew darker, the radiant mountain tops were silhouetted more and more sharply against it, and the lovely and wonderful spectacle continued almost until nightfall.

Though New York has so far not witnessed any very striking sunsets this year, the deep red color which the scientists expected has been noticeable on several evenings recently. It should be remembered, however, that it is not the sunset itself, but a strange phenomenon after the sun has disappeared below the horizon, that is regarded as most surely indicating the presence of volcanic dust in the atmosphere. It was this phenomenon, as well as the series of extraordinarily brilliant sunsets, which so exercised scientists in 1883, after the tremendous eruption of Krakatoa.

It was in November and December, 1883, that an extraordinary lurid glow in the western sky after sunset was seen all over the world. The Krakatoa eruption had occurred on August 26, and for a time scientists were greatly puzzled to account for the sunset phenomenon. Once the volcanic theory was promulgated it received general support, and some objections to the theory were satisfactorily disposed of. One problem was the difficulty of explaining how the matter ejected from the volcano could have so quickly reached the enormous height at which the source of the glow was certainly situated. Another difficulty was how to explain why the dust remained suspended in the air for so long a time.

With reference to the first question it was pointed out that W. J. Stillman testified to witnessing explosions of the submarine volcano of Santorin that threw masses of rock weighing many tons to a distance of from half a mile to a mile and clouds of dust to an elevation of from 6,000 to 10,000 feet. It was argued that such effects, magnified to correspond with the grander scale of the Krakatoa eruption, might furnish the conditions required.

As to the second difficulty, W. H. Preece and Professor Crookes showed that finely divided particles of dust might be kept suspended in the air for an indefinite time by electrical repulsion. Positive evidence was adduced of the presence during the prevlence of the red sunset of dust of this character in the atmosphere of Europe.

## QUAINT USE OF COMMON WORDS

From the Inglenook.

Titter originally meant courtship.

Crowd was the old English name for a fiddle or violin.

Good-bye is a contraction of "God be with you."

Deuteronomy is from two Greek words meaning second and law. The fifth book of Moses is so called from its being mainly a repetition of laws previously enumerated.

Fashion was the old name for a certain disease of the horse. It is alluded to in "The Taming of the Shrew," where Petruchio's horse is said to be "infected with the fashions." The complaint is a common one now, but not among horses.

Bug originally meant a goblin. The Welsh word bug means a ghost. The Hebrew word, which in Psalms, xc.5, is represented by "terror," was in the early translations rendered bug, the verse being: "Thou shalt not be afraid of any bugs by night."

At first sight there would appear to be little connection between flattery and the wagging of a dog's tail. Yet in nearly all the northern language the same word signifies both, and flattery is certainly derived from the word signifying to wag the tail. In the old Norman "iacra signifies to flatter and also to wag the tail. In Danish logre is to wag the tail, and loger for een is to fawn on one. In Dutch vleyden is to flatter and vleydsteerten is to wag the tail. In the old German wedeln is to wag the tail, and in English wheedle is to gain one's end by flattery.

### Butterflies and Birds.

Of all the "children of the air" that gladden a June day, the monarch butterfly is one of the most noticeable. Its wings shimmer like gold alloyed with copper as it pursues its lazy flight in the sunshine. The male monarch is a true dandy and carries on each hind wing a sachet bag containing a strong perfume, most attractive to the other sex. The monarch is immune from bird enemies, the callow birdling that takes a bite from it wipes his beak in disgust and forever after connects the noisome taste with orange wings. A fly takes advantage and, by donning the monarch's uniform, escapes scathless, although any bird might find it a beaksome morsel.—Country Life.

### A Pointed Question.

"When I go to weddings," she said, "I always feel like getting married again myself."

"Let's see," he answered, making a hasty count of her divorces, "you must have attended a lot of them in your time, haven't you?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

### A Pertinent Inquiry.

Scribbles—I tell you, old chap, us modern writers have much to contend with.

Simkins—For instance?

Scribbles—Well, we have to submit to being compared with Shakespeare, Dickens, Scott and other famous writers of former days.

Simkins—When did any one ever compare you to a writer in that class?—Chicago News.

### Depends.

Ida—Would you call a girl who learned to ride a bicycle in two hours smart?

May—Well, if she had a handsome fellow as teacher I'd call her a goose.—Chicago News.

# None But The Brave—

By Hamblen Sears

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## CHAPTER XIII.

Problem 3.

'Twas a fine, cold morning that dawned after my interview with the commander-in-chief—a morning that will be memorable to me always as the only time when I became a play-actor and took on myself to play a role. The air had that cool, crisp feeling that tells us that winter has begun to put in his finger and that soon we shall have snow. It was by far too cold at 7 o'clock to be put out in the open air—at least, so thought the ferryman at Gowan's ferry, as he betook him to the shore on the west bank of the river to see his boat. He was but partially awake, for, be it said under four eyes, he had not betaken himself to his rest the night before at a seasonable hour, and consequently he had slept late, which is but natural, and no doubt occurs anywhere, whether the sleeper be a ferryman at Gowan's ferry or a king of England, or, for that matter, anyone who, being human, has a regard for nature's sweet restorer.

The ferryman, upon finding his boat in readiness for whatever emergency, cast a glance over the dark, cold waters of the Hudson, rubbed first one ear and then the other, and, recording a silent hope that all others in that vicinity might have been up late the night before and therefore sleeping late on this chilly morning, the ferryman, I say, having allowed himself this course of reasoning in less time than it takes to write it here, was in the act of turning toward his small house with the prospect of a short nap between the sheets he had left cosy and warm, when he became aware of the approach of a middle-aged gentleman. 'Twas evident, even to the diluted wits of the ferryman, that his fervent prayer had not been answered. And, furthermore, he realized, but too well, that the gentleman, reasonably well-to-do, mounted on his sleek, substantial horse, showed unmistakable signs of an intention to cross the Hudson. Now, this being neither agreeable nor amusing to the ferryman, he became on the instant filled with unreasoning spleen, though in reality he was of the most even and kindly disposition.

This well-to-do middle-aged gentleman on the substantial cob, you must know, was none other than Mr. Argyle Bartlett. Mr. Bartlett was evidently from Boston, for there was that about him which told of the New Englander, and then, as now, most substantial-looking middle-aged gentlemen of New England birth hailed originally from Boston. There was, however, something about the cut of his coat which, though scrupulously clean, was of a somewhat ancient pattern that suggested that Mr. Barlett might possibly have come from a town somewhat nearer the backwoods than Boston. Mr. Bartlett appeared to be, in other words, nothing more nor less than a merchant of New England, who, having set aside some profits from his business year by year, seemed now wandered somewhat far from his household gods and in no very fortunate season. And, though the ferryman did not know him from Father Adam, or from me, for that matter, he realized that he must row him across. As the traveler approached, the ferryman perceived that he had pistols in his saddle holster and that he wore a sword. That again went to show that Mr. Argyle Bartlett was as shrewd as he was scrupulously clean, thereby exhibiting two qualities that marked him as a New Englander. "In such times," he had evidently said to himself, "in such times it is wise to go prepared for anything." Consequently he went armed.

"My good man," said Mr. Bartlett, pulling up his horse at the landing, "I would cross to the other side. I am fortunate to find you at your boat."

The ferryman, still bearing in mind the warm sheets, grew upon the instant, even more untrue to his better self. He merely motioned toward the ferry and moved over to it himself. They were soon on the river and shortly touched the eastern bank.

About noon Mr. Argyle Bartlett came up with the Verplancks pickets, and, presenting his pass, was taken into Colonel Livingstone's presence by the corporal of the guard. He explained his desire to be allowed to go on, stating that he was extremely pleased to be within American soldiers' protection, as he had had an uneasy time for the last five days. He carried a note from the officer in command of the American forces at Philadelphia, notifying all whom it might concern that he was Mr. Argyle Bartlett, merchant, of Boston, and on his way home.

Strangers—such strangers as one might talk with—were few enough in that camp and hence, after a short conversation as to the condition of affairs in Philadelphia, the colonel was delighted to grant his request to be allowed to stay and have dinner with the officers. At this moment, indeed, the mess room began to fill.

Curtis and Acton, with three or four others, soon entered, and the conversation became general, though somewhat guarded, for these men had learned by long experience not to trust wholly even their own families.

As it chanced, Acton sat beside Mr. Bartlett, and they were soon talking over the South.

"I knew an Acton of Virginia, in Jamestown, long ago," said Mr. Bartlett, "a fine, tall man. But, let me see, he must be sixty—sixty-six at least now."

"Yes, there are several branches of the family there, and I had two uncles who would be that age."

"Aye, to be sure," said Mr. Bartlett. "What was Acton's first name, now—John? Nay, nay, that was not it."

"Was it Edward?"

"Yes, yes—Edward. Indeed, so 'twas. 'Ted' we called him."

"Yes, he was, I know, always called 'Ted.'"

"And how is he now?"

Acton's face saddened. "He died three years ago of the fever."

"You do not tell me so!" cried Mr. Bartlett, leaning toward Acton, with that sympathy that told of his real feelings. No one but Curtis noticed anything beyond the ordinary in this. No eyes but the lieutenant's caught a quick movement—not even those of Acton himself.

Then, sitting back in his chair, Mr. Bartlett let his eyes look inward and seemed to be recalling the old times they two, Ted and he, had had together.

"Yes, yes," he continued, shaking his head sadly, "'tis sad news to hear it. I knew him well. We had many a hunt, he and I, in the old days, and more than one scramble to turn the Indians off the scent back in the fifties." Then, turning to the colonel, he said: "There be good staunch Livingstones in the South, too, colonel."

"Indeed, there are," said that officer, "and relatives of mine, no doubt; but it is many a day since I knew of them."

And so it was natural that the talk turned on the havoc war was making in families, in which all joined, except Curtis, who seemed averse to talking on the subject. And then after a time Mr. Bartlett thanked the colonel for his courtesy, wished him a speedy conclusion to the war, accepted a good pistol as an added protection on his journey, and set out to strike the North Castle road.

What followed has been told me so many times since by my friends that I know it by heart. An hour passed, and Acton, Curtis, the doctor and several others were still sitting about the room. The guard had been changed, and at the moment there was naught to do. Acton sitting by the door evidently caught a draught of cool October air; for on a sudden his gaze grew fixed, his head went back and he sneezed loud enough to lift the roof. He thrust his hand into his pocket and fished out a kerchief.

"Egad, Acton, my lad," said the doctor, "ye'll have the spasms if ye repeat that—Helloa! What's here? Aha! my friend.

"We've got thee now—a love-token, as I'm a sinner!" and he stooped to pick up a paper that had come from the other's pocket along with the kerchief. But the lieutenant was too quick for him.

As Acton picked it up he glanced carelessly at it, and then his gaze became fixed. A puzzled look grew between his eyes, and finally he glanced at the others.

"What is 't?" asked the adjutant.

"'T is but a poor chaff, and badly done at that!"

"Well, man, what is 't? Read it!" said several.

Curtis was smoking quietly some distance away, but he turned to listen as Acton said:

"A serry bit, as I'm a sinner."

"But what have ye there, man," said the doctor. "Read it out and let us hear the bit."

Acton then read slowly the following:

### PROBLEM 3.

"A can ride to Hardcastle in four miles at six miles an hour by the shorter road. B can do it in three hours at eight miles an hour on the same road, starting earlier. How far must C go by the longer road if he travels six hours and goes at the rate represented by the sum of one-half the rate of each of the others, and when must he start in order to arrive one hour after A?"

No one could keep back a smile at the puzzled expression on the lieutenant's face as he read this simple problem, that is to say, no one except Curtis; and, as he got up with the others to look at the paper, his face took on a thoughtful look that passed unnoticed at the moment.

"Oh, lad, you cannot hoodwink us," laughed the adjutant. "You're trying to coach yourself in the rule of three."

"Keep it up," cried the doctor, "and ye'll come out first in the class," and thereupon everyone laughed.

At that the lieutenant grew a bit vexed, which was as near as he ever came to anger.

"Well, 't is a weak skid," he muttered. "And I hope ye like the look of it, Rob," he added, as Curtis took the sheet of paper and examined it carefully.

"O, aye," said the other, carelessly, "'t is paper, no doubt. Keep it, man, and study out the answer."

"Not I," cried Acton, and, crumbling it up, he threw it under the table and stalked out. The others followed on different duties; but Curtis remained, smiling thoughtfully. In a few moments he reached under the table, picked up the paper, smoothed it out and studied it with an amount of care that would have set an observer thinking. Then, carefully folding it, he put it into his pocket and went in search of his friend. He found him walking along the river bank.

"John, my lad," said he, "you're very tough in the skull."

Acton, coloring hotly, turned upon him.

"Where are thy wits, man?" said Curtis. Acton said not a word, as they walked slowly from the camp. When they were in the open fields and well out of hearing, Curtis took out the paper containing "Problem 3" and held it towards his friend.

"Now, John, read it again."

"I tell thee, Curtis, thou 'rt ridiculing me, and 't is not to be borne."

"I was never more serious in my life."

"But 't is all nonsense!"

"I is naught of the kind."

"Well," said the other, trying to smile in order to keep himself from growing vexed again, "give it me," and he read it again.

"Now solve it."

"Rob, 't is unfair in you to carry the thing to such lengths."

"T is you that are unfair, my friend," answered the other, seriously enough.

"Why, I can't answer it in a moment. So—4 times 6 is 24, 3 times 8 is—"

"John Acton," said Curtis, pulling up in his walk and facing his friend, "what is thy name?"

"Come, lad, let it drop," said the other in an altered tone, "lest I lose my temper."

"Thy name, man!"

"Acton!" roared the lieutenant, now actually irritated.

"What does it begin with?"

"A! But I will not—"

"What is our friend's name who left us a few days ago?"

Acton looked at the other a moment and then said slowly:

"Balfort."

"And his name begins—"

"With B."

"And my name—"

"Is Curtis and begins with C," said Acton, pulling a long face and looking at the paper in his hand.

"Now read 'Problem 3' again," said Curtis, "putting in the names."

Acton began:

"Acton can ride to Hardcastle—"

"Which might be," interrupted the other, "without much change—"

"North Castle," muttered Acton. "Action can ride to North Castle in four hours at six miles an hour by the shortest road. Balfort can do it in three hours at eight miles an hour on the same road, starting earlier—"

"Which he has already done," put in Curtis.

"How far must Curtis go by the longer road if he travels six hours and goes at the rate represented by the sum of one-half the rate of each of the others, and when should he start, in order to arrive half an hour after Acton?"

The men looked at one another with the two different expressions of countenance that may well be imagined. I've thought often since how I would like to have seen them then. Finally, Acton gasped:

"Rob, I am indeed an idiot."

"'Tis precisely what I said," answered the other dryly.

"Then we meet Balfort at North Castle."

"Certainly."

"And you go by the lower and I by the upper road?"

"Precisely."

"And you are to get there half an hour after me?"

"Exactly." Curtis' replies were the pith of dryness.

"And you are to start an hour and a half after me."

"Correct again."

"Then we shall not be noticed leaving here nor arriving there."

"Ye grow sagacious, my friend."

"'Tis not only idiocy; 'tis nigh upon stupidity."

"Which I presumed to suggest but a moment ago," replied the lieutenant.

"But will tell me, then, how, in heaven's name, the thing came into my pocket?"

"Aye, now, that's it! How think ye?"

Acton said not a word.

"Was it there before lunch?"

"Let me see—no! It could not have been. I set that kerchief in my pocket just as we started for the mess."

"At last," said Curtis, casting his eyes heavenward.

"Well, may I be damned!" exclaimed Acton.

"Nay," answered the other, laughing, "rather be ready to go by the upper road to North Castle in four hours."

"But this must be serious, if such care is necessary."

"Still more, it would seem important that no American soldier should know of it."

"And how do we get leave to go?"

"There you have me," replied Curtis. "'Tis the one thing that catches me. Yet if Balfort finds it necessary to go to this length to insure secrecy, you may say surely he has arranged in some way for our absence. So let us go back, get ready, and—wait." Upon which they returned to the barracks.

Acton was on the point of putting together a few necessaries for the journey, when an orderly entered and reported that Col. Livingstone would see him at headquarters at once. He smiled as he thought of what perplexity he might have been in if Curtis had not cleared the way. Passing by his friend's quarters, he stepped in and found him quietly smoking.

"I have my summons already," said he softly.

"And I must be at headquarters at 5 this afternoon," replied the other.

"Decidedly, the thing is serious."

"Decidedly."

By half after 5 Curtis had passed the pickets to the south.

By 7 Acton took the upper road and started his horse at a six-mile gait for North Castle. And it seemed as if no one in the world knew anything of all this but General Washington in Tappan, and the two men themselves besides Col. Livingstone. Yet things are not always as they seem.

## CHAPTER XIV.

The Episode of Holt's Tavern.

North Castle was hardly a village in 1780, for it consisted of but a cluster of houses along one road. Yet did it boast a general supply store, and was proud in the possession of a house for travelers known as Holt's Tavern. This house was no different from any other in the town, except that perhaps it was a bit larger, and that it had a sign swinging before the main door. 'Twas older, too, than many of the other habitations of the village, and the slightly projecting upper stories witnessed that it had been built when the fear of Indians had been greater than the fear of Tories to-day. This projection of the upper story was not more than a foot, but if, as you entered by the front door, you cast a look upward, there might you see holes at regular intervals which pierced the small projection. They were stuffed now with paper to keep out the cold; but there had been a time when our fathers had stood in the upper chambers and fired good shots through the same openings, sending many a treacherous Indian to his own happy or unhappy hunting ground.

Within, the house consisted, on the ground floor, of a hall running through to the back. On either side were moderately large rooms, and at the back of the hall was a small flight of steps going up to the second story, which in turn was divided into four or five rooms.

To the right of the door, in the large room, burned now, at 11 of the night, a large wood fire. Tables stood here and there, and at the back ran a bench, or bar, behind which sat a fat old woman knitting on a high stool, so that she might sew and still keep her bulging eye on all that took place within the chamber. By the fire sat two men whom I rightly guessed to be American soldiers, and in the corner, by a table, occupied in eating an evening meal, which the officious innkeeper, bustling about the room, had put before me, sat my wearied self, more anxious than I would have confessed, waiting for the two friends, the fear growing on me that dear old Acton would never think to look in his pocket nor comprehend the message when he did. I had thought to leave it with Curtis, but, no opportunity offering, I was forced to take Acton as the means, and just before going I had left the general's release for the two lieutenants at the colonel's headquarters. 'Twas an anxious two hours, only brought to a close by the entrance of John Acton in civilian dress. He knew me at once, for Mr. Argyle Bartlett was safely stowed away in the woods back on the roadside, tied up in a bundle of his own clothes.

I feared at first that the honest fellow would come up to me and blurt out the whole thing, but, as I afterwards learned, Curtis had given him the best of lessons in the, to him, quite unknown art of deception. Thus he stepped into the room, ordered a mug of ale, and, like myself, took a pipe and some tobacco, and, sitting himself near me, looked what he doubtless was—the picture of uneasiness and discontent.

While the two soldiers talked quietly by the fire, I turned to him and asked:

"Have you come from the westward?"

"Aye, from the river."

"Have you heard what is to become of Andre?"

"No. There was naught given out when I left."

At the mention of Andre the two soldiers by the fire stopped their conversation, and one of them, turning toward the table, said:

"He was taken from here day before yesterday."

"Let known where he is confined?" I asked. The landlord here put in his oar, and ventured:

"They do say as they took him to Tappan for trial."

"Ah, no, Holt, 'tis not likely so," said the soldier. "He went up to West Point, I am sure."

"We can not say a word here," said I, in a low voice, in Acton's ear at this moment. "And yet must I talk with you as soon as Curtis arrives."

"Well, but would he not go that way sure?" asked the tavern-keeper. "They 'd be afeared of a rescue down below."

"Can't we go outside?" whispered Acton. Lord forgive him! His whispers were like the rumbling of thunder.

"Outside!" exclaimed the soldier, "what is there to go outside of?"

Acton looked confused.

"This gentleman refers to the frigate Vulture, which has been lying off Teller's Point. Doubtless he is right, and mayhap the escort was instructed to keep well outside the reach of her guns."

"O, aye, 't is likely so," said the soldier, "for I have heard she lies there."

I caught Acton on the point of saying something to wreck the whole business, and had just given him a jab beneath the table when the door opened. Every one turned to see who else might be arriving at this late hour, and I could not help a silent curse at the luck to see two strange men enter, nod to the tavern-keeper and walk over to the fire.

"A cold night, sirs," said one of the newcomers.

"Aye, the year's moving on," answered the big-voiced soldier.

"Bad! bad!" said I, softly, "but we must wait for him."

Acton nodded. Meanwhile the newcomers ordered a cold supper, the landlord having nothing else, and sat them down by the table near us. They had scarcely settled to their meal when again the door opened and Curtis entered. Even the tavern keeper looked surprised to see such a company so late; but a poke from his matter-of-fact wife sent him about his business. Curtis had changed his uniform and was dressed like any well-to-do young New Yorker in knee breeches and snuff waistcoat, with a frilled shirt and a long buff coat. He threw off a riding coat and discovered his pistols and a long hanger.

The calm, serious face was as composed as usual, nor did the man disturb himself to look at any one in particular, but took the seat assigned to him near the rest of us. One of the strangers spoke to Acton after a moment.

"You say that you have come from the westward, sir. Did you find the road free from traffic?"

"I met not a soul from the time I left the river."

"We two are bound westward, and 't is said the road to Gowan's Ferry is full of these wild Skinners and cowboys."

"I can answer for that road," volunteered Curtis. "Not a soul is stirring to-night, for I have but just come over it."

Meantime I had caught Curtis' eye and by an almost imperceptible movement saw the same thought in his mind that was working in mine. These two men coming from the east had a suspicious manner. Neither of us could have said just why at that moment, but by this glance we both agreed to watch them. The meal went on, and in a few moments the two strangers lit their pipes and went over to the fire. Curtis was still eating.

"What are we to do?" I asked under my breath.

"Wait," said Curtis in the same voice, and then he added aloud: "Master—er—"

"Holt, sir, at your bidding, sir," said the landlord, trying to bend his fat belly in a bow and rubbing his hands together.

"Master Holt, can you give me a room to-night?"

"Well, yes, gentlemen," said the tavern-keeper, effusively. "Certainly, certainly. I suppose, now, these two gentlemen," pointing to the two men from the east, "will have a room by themselves—a large room 'tis, at that, sir, and I can give you three gentlemen accommodation easily. Of course, in these times, sirs, perhaps two will never mind being together. We keep a fine tavern, sirs, none such another the whole country round, and my madam, she——"

The landlord stopped abruptly and turned about, for the door at the back of the room opened and a little shaver ran up to him and was now tugging at his coat. The host stopped and listened to what the boy had to say. Then out rang a howl from him, and he turned a clay color.

"My God! Oh! oh! sirs, we shall all be killed!" and he wrung his hands.

"What is 't, Holt, man? What's to do?" cried the two soldiers.

"Oh, Lord! Oh! they're here again! They've been here before. I know 'em. They know I have a little set by for my old age! I'm ruined! I'm ruined!" and the tears rolled down his cheeks.

At this moment the woman shrieked from behind the counter, and we knew that the wife had the news as well. Every one had arisen and was standing, when such an interruption at this moment bewildered and maddened me that I cried out:

"Well, man, what in the devil's name ails thee? Speak up!"

"The skinners! The Skinners! They're coming to rob me," screamed the terrified tavern-keeper.

"In that case," said the calm voice of Curtis, "twould not be amiss to drop that bar across the front door and pull the shutters to."

Evidently the landlord had a little sense left, for in a bound he was at the door and had the huge iron bar in its place between the two iron staples. At the same moment one of the two soldiers stepped to the front window to close the wooden shutters. His head had scarcely passed through the frame when a loud report came to me from the outside, and the poor fellow rolled back and fell upon the floor, shot clean through the head.

'Twas quite enough to break the spell that hung over us. Every one was talking and running to blockade windows with tables and chairs, for most men of those days had had some training in such scenes before now. Curtis, Acton and I naturally drew together, and as we thrust a table against a window another shot came through it and a pounding began on the door.

"'Tis bad, bad!" I muttered.

"On the contrary," said Curtis, "nothing could be more fortunate."

"I do not see it in that light," answered I testily. "We shall be separated without having talked."

"On the contrary, again, my friend, we can now talk without fear of interruption; while before we should have been hard put to it to find a way."

Another shot came through the table and clipped a bit off the shoulder of Acton's coat.

"But we shall be killed and then our expedition will fail," cried I.

"Nay, nay," said Acton. "Rob has the right of it. We need have no fear of interruption now. We can—"

"Master Holt, turn out the light," cried I sharply, "then they can not see." Out went the light instantly as if by magic.

"Well, how shall we talk?" muttered I, for it seemed the last straw—this untimely attack.

"Hold thy tongue, man, and I'll show thee," said Curtis. "Holt," he continued, "and you, sirs, come over this way. So, now, landlord, you are attacked, I see."

"Attacked? My God, I'm ruined. I'm a dead man—"

"That you will be if you do not act."

"But what can I do?"

"Have you guns?"

"Aye, three."

"Very well; do you, your wife and this remaining soldier with the boy go upstairs with two of the guns and fire

down on these men from above."

"We can fire through the old loopholes," said his wife.

"Good! so much the better. These two men and myself will take the ground floor and front and kill any one who tries to enter. The two gentlemen who have just eaten with us will guard the rear of the house."

"But I—"

A crash sounded in the hall.

"The door! the door!" cried the landlord and his wife in one voice.

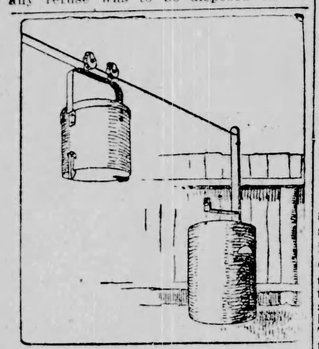
"You see, there is no time to lose," said the cold, clear voice of Curtis. Indeed, the coolness of the man and the reason in all he said made us instinctively put ourselves under his command, and in a few moments the two strangers were in the kitchen watching the rear door, the tavern-keeper and his wife, with the boy and the soldier, were upstairs; and we three were barricading the weakened door by a device of Curtis', which consisted of a huge table wedged between the door and a projection of the chimney that went up on one side of the narrow hall.

"Now, my friends," said Curtis coolly, in his natural voice, when the door was strengthened, "let us sit here between the hall and the main room and hear what Balfort has to say."

To Be Continued.

## THE TROLLEY GARBAGE CAR

Since the garbage can is now one of the fixtures among the utensils necessary to the city housekeeper, it behooves the inventor to make improvements in it, as he has done with nearly everything else in which the welfare of man is concerned. To this end the trolley garbage can is submitted as a practical time and labor-saving device, its use being also recommended on sanitary grounds, as it removes the garbage can further from the dwelling than the housekeeper would be likely to place it if a trip to it were necessary every time any refuse was to be disposed of. In



this arrangement a large can is stationed as far as possible from the house with a wire strung, tightly from a post above the can to a bracelet secured to the wall near the kitchen door or a convenient window. On this wire runs a small receptable, with a cord wound on a reel to control its journeys to and from the larger receiver in the yard. The small can has a hinged bottom, which is ordinarily closed and held in position by a latch, but as the can slides down the inclined wire this latch comes in contact with the tripping rod above the receiving car, when the weight of the garbage immediately drops the bottom and allows the can to empty itself. The bottom is then automatically closed by a spring contained in the hinge, and the delivery can is ready to be drawn back to the house as soon as it is needed again.

## HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Fussin' at de worl'
En a-groanin' at yo' woes,
'Spose de devil had you
Whar dey never turn de hose?
—Atlanta Constitution.

* The Prohibition party doesn't seem likely to cut much ice in this campaign."

"No, I believe there's some bitter factional trouble in the ranks."

"The idea! How inconsistent for teetotallers to be at loggerheads."—Philadelphia Press.

Lawyer—You know you are not obliged to incriminate yourself.

Client—No, I 'spose there'll be plenty to attend to that, all right!—Puck.

Jones—Did you have fireworks on the Fourth?

Brown—No; we had to have them the next night, because cook was away on an excursion.—Detroit Free Press.

Sidney—Then you believe in a coat-of-arms?

Rodney—Yes. Almost any newly rich American can be benefited by adopting a good Latin motto to live up to.—Puck.

Jenks—Does your friend, the editor, give you any encouragement?

Woodby Poett—He's never said anything really encouraging except once.

Jenks—What was that?

Woodby Poett—He saw me in a brown study and he said, "A penny for your thoughts."—Philadelphia Press.

Ascum—That's a great mule of yours, uncle. How does he work?

Uncle 'Lige—Dis mule, sah, he done wuck bofe ways.

Ascum—Both ways?

Uncle 'Lige—Yes, sah; he kin kick jes' as well wid his front legs as his hind ones.—Philadelphia Press.

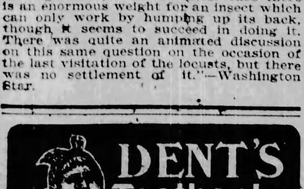
"Well, why don't you say something?" asked the angry woman, after her long harangue.

"My dear," replied her husband, meekly, nothing remains to be said."—Detroit Free Press.

**Grove's Black Root Liver Pills.**
Made from an active principle obtained from Black Root. They act on the liver equal to calomel and leave no bad after effects. No griping, no sick stomach. Will cure chronic constipation. Price 25 cents.

## THE HOLE OF THE LOCUST.

"Scientists in general and bugologists in particular are as much in a quandary as to what the seventeen-year locusts do with the earth they necessarily displace in making their exits as the ordinary run of people," explained an agricultural department official to a Star reporter. "All that is positively known is that the locust emerges from the ground and leaves a hole to mark the particular place. These holes are all the way from six to ten feet deep, and are nearly a third of an inch in diameter. There are from two to three pints of earth, which, of course, has to go somewhere. Of course, as the locust has a number of years to do the work, and nothing to do but work, the job is always pretty well done. Certain it is that the hole is a clean-cut affair and very nicely done. There is no sign of refuse outside of the hole. The general theory is that the earth has been compressed, on the principle involved in driving a stake or rod into the ground, which leaves the hole when it is drawn out of the ground. But there is somewhat of a difference between driving a stake down into the ground and driving one up. In the latter case there is an enormous weight to an insect which can only work by humping up its back, though it seems to succeed in doing it. There was quite an animated discussion on this same question on the occasion of the last visitation of the locusts, but there was no settlement of it."—Washington Star.

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## BRAIN FOOD.

Not long since there was a great run on the fish markets because it was announced that fish was food for the brain. Of course the fallacy of the fad was soon exploded. Normally the food we eat nourishes brain, nerves, muscle, bones, etc., each part of the body assimilating phosphorous salts, lime, according to its need. When the brain begins to show weakness or the nerves become sensitive it is a sign that there is a loss of the nutrition contained in the food eaten, and this loss is in general due to disease of the stomach, and its allied organs.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of food, which is the source of the strength of both brain and body.

"I was troubled with very frequent headaches," writes Miss Belle Summerton, of San Diego, Duval Co., Texas., "often accompanied by severe vomiting; bowels were irregular and my stomach and liver seemed continually out of order. Often I could eat almost nothing, and sometimes absolutely nothing, for twenty-four hours at a time. I was entirely unfit for work, and my whole system seemed so run-down that I feared a severe sick spell and was very much discouraged. I was advised to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and did so with such satisfactory results that before finishing the third bottle I felt perfectly able to undertake duties attending public school life."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser in paper covers is sent *free*, on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

## HER DAY OF STRANGE EXPERIENCES

A Baltimore lady who had occasion to go to Washington not long since had a succession of novel experiences. Early in the course of the day she boarded an electric car, and after riding some distance asked the gentleman who was sitting next to her how near they were to a certain street. The gentleman stared blankly ahead and made no response. The lady made another attempt, and this time attracted the attention of the man, who told her in sign language that he was deaf and dumb, and indicated his regret at not being able to give her the information she wanted.

Later in the day the lady got on another car, and seeing a vacant seat in the other side of a gentleman, who apparently had not noticed her entrance into the car, motioned to him to move up so that she could take the place. For the second time in the day she received no response—and closer investigation proved this man to be blind.

The day was warm and sultry and the lady became thirsty, so on her way to the railroad station, as she was starting for home, she stopped at a soda fountain and quenched her thirst with a glass of ginger ale. After the train had started she let the cares of the day slip away—it had been a very tiresome day—and leaning her head against the back of the seat fell asleep. It was nothing but the lightest sort of a nap she was taking, and two or three times she felt something tugging at her dress. But she was too sleepy to pay any attention to the thing, until one sudden, violent tug made her open her eyes. To her amazement there sat a little alligator on her lap, making friends with her lace scarf. "Horrors," she thought, "did that one glass of ginger ale go to my head? I'll never take another drop of ginger ale."

But another tug at her scarf woke her thoroughly, and convinced her that she was seeing the real thing and not a ginger ale vision. Her startled exclamations aroused her fellow passengers and resulted in the return of the alligator to its rightful owner—a tourist on his way north from Florida.—Baltimore Sun.

## POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

Mrs. Lucy Allen Paton and Miss Ethel Deuch Puffer have been given the degree of Ph. D. by Radcliffe college, the first persons so honored since the founding of the college in 1879.

President Hopkins, recently inaugurated at Williams college, was an army chaplain, and it was he who took the ambulance corps under a flag of truce out on the fields of Chantilly and Bull Run.

Joseph Jefferson, the veteran actor, recently became possessed of a fine house at No. 103 Riverside Drive, New York, through foreclosure proceedings on a mortgage for $40,000 which he had loaned upon it.

Dr. Joseph P. Cobb, the newly elected president of the American Institute of Homeopathy, is one of Chicago's most distinguished physicians, and is an authority on children's diseases. He is a graduate of Harvard, '79.

The orders of decoration borne by the German Emperor are worth about $225,000. His most valuable decorations are the insignia of the Black Eagle, the Order of St. John, of the Garter and of the Toison d'Or. In all he has over 200 crosses, stars, badges and other insignia.

The King of Italy has given to the town of Palermo 100,000 lire to be distributed among the poor and three charitable institutions. Of this sum 50,000 lire is to go to the poor, 20,000 lire to the town hospital, 10,000 lire to the Marine hospital, and 10,000 lire to the Red Cross society.

The anniversary of Harriet Beecher Stowe's ninetieth birthday was celebrated by negro residents of San Francisco in the old church on Stockton street, from the very pulpit where the patriot, Thomas Starr King, preached forty years ago to hold California within the Union and against the extension of slavery.

Theophilus H. Porter, for forty-six years a newspaper carrier in Lynn, Mass., retired from business last week, having made enough money to keep him comfortably for the rest of his life. In all that time he has walked about fifteen miles every day but Sunday, when he went to church regularly, as he does not believe in Sunday papers.

King Edward has been provided with a collapsible theater table for his convenience at the plays. It folds up into a small compass, and can be carried like a satchel, without disturbing the contents—which are decanters, smoking materials, bottles, glasses, etc. There is now no excuse for the King to "go out to see a man."

### The "Black Gladstone."

An Irish correspondent sends us the following:

A visitor to Roxborough demesne, at Moy, County Tyrone, Ireland, will notice on the front of the castle a "black head." Looking more closely at the grim stone figure he will discern the well-known features of Mr. Gladstone. Upward of thirty years ago the late Earl of Charlemont was enlarging his demesne, and in order to do so found it necessary to acquire the lands occupied by several of his tenantry. As was common in those days with Irish landlords, he simply turned the occupiers out with very scanty compensation. Just before his demesne extension was completed Mr. Gladstone passed the Irish land act of 1870, under which it became difficult to eject a tenant farmer without giving compensation. So exasperated was the earl with this legislation that he determined to show his feeling toward the distinguished author of it. Climbing a ladder, he reached the stone bust, and with his own hands covered it with tar, and so had his revenge. There it remains, a standing memorial of the nobleman's childish folly, and a landmark of short-sighted landlordism in this country.—London Daily Press.

# PILATE'S QUESTION.

In the gospel according to St. John, it is related that when Jesus was being examined before Pontius Pilate, the latter asked him, "What is truth?" No answer is recorded; perhaps the procurator of Judea did not expect a reply. But if we consider his question broadly, it involves an inquiry into the methods of obtaining a knowledge of facts, and of differentiating facts from mere opinions, and from errors.

It was their rare sense of the fitness of things which led the old Greeks to name a certain branch of human knowledge methematics. That word is derived from the Greek "mathema," the learning. Go where you may upon the earth, and you will find no sane person to dispute that two and two make four, or that the three angles in a triangle added together equal two right angles. The facts of mathematics are capable of irrefragable proof. But, in your journey, you will find men who disbelieve and who will dispute almost any other statement you will make. There is hardly a dictum which you accept, outside of the domain of mathematics, which is believed by intelligent men of all races.

All knowledge is obtained through our five senses, especially sight and hearing. But our senses are not always correct guides. For instance, a juggler will take yards upon yards of ribbon, or a pair of rabbits, from a hat which you just saw to be empty; or he will apparently smash your watch into fragments, yet return it intact a moment after. We all know that his cheap marvels are in no wise miraculous, but that the eye is cheated—the juggler's deft hands are quicker than our sight.

To take a better example, had mankind trusted implicitly to sight, the science of modern astronomy would never have existed. We can not realize through the senses the ceaseless whirl of the earth eastward on its axis, nor its majestic sweep around the sun. For thousands of years every one believed the earth to be the center around which the sun and the stars revolved; and ancient wise men, like Ptolemy, invented at great labor a complicated system to explain satisfactorily the apparently erratic movements of the planets. It was not until a mind of superior powers appeared, and taking the sun as the center of our system, that the real nature of the deceiving phenomena of the heavens was made clear. The eye alone caused mankind to fall into error; it took the highest reasoning power to convince us of the error of sight. And the other senses are quite as fallible as that of vision.

Of what we regard as positive knowledge, the greater portion which is our possession in these latter days, is obtained from the observations, researches and accounts of others, contained in books. This is of varying degrees of credibility. Some one has defined history as being "the lie we have all agreed to believe." Barring its brusquerie, the statement contains much truth. The credibility of any chapter of history—say, that of Mary Queen of Scots, for example—must depend upon the truthfulness of those who wrote at the time the events happened. It was a time of bitter partisan contention, and those who wrote did not do so from the standpoint of absolute colorless fact. As a result, the truth concerning the unfortunate Queen will never be known. Probably she was not the persecuted saint her defenders to this day would have us believe; nor is it any more probable she was the murderous fiend her foes assert.

Another thing which militates against truth in history and biography is hero-worship, and the tendency to fill blanks in the record with myth and legend. In our own history, though it has been but three years more than a century since Washington died, he stands, in the minds of millions, as a man upon an immeasurably higher plane than the mass of humanity of his time and generation. When told that Washington, at the white heat of anger, swore furiously at General Charles Lee on the field of Monmouth, the average person is shocked and skeptical, because this does not agree with the ideal Washington. That the Father of His Country was a great man, and one of average goodness for the age and society in which he lived is probable; that he possessed his full share of the frailties and foibles of humanity is equally probable. His case is instanced as an example. The world always idealizes its heroes, and makes demigods of them; and it paints in too black colors those who, like Nero, are execrated for their cruelties and excesses.

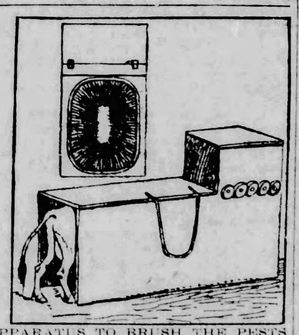
Another source of human error arises from an inherent mental indisposition to say "I don't know," or to allow anything to remain without an explanation. The less the logical faculty is developed in a man, the readier he is to furnish a ready-made solution for all the problems of the universe. With the birth of the Baconian system of philosophy, which seeks to investigate nature, instead of accepting mere theories and traditions, the world began the gigantic task of ascertaining truth and discarding error. Bacon held that study, instead of occupying itself in sterile speculations and theorizings, should be engaged in mastering the secrets of nature and life, and in applying them to human life. Instead of hypotheses he asked for facts. His inductive method has been before the world for nearly three centuries, yet the world is still largely swayed by tradition and theory. But there has been made a beginning; and unless the world is again to pass through one of those strange and unexplainable periods of mental blindness, as it did in the Dark Ages, we may look for the coming, within the twentieth century of the triumph of reason and truth, and the overthrow of error, though entrenched behind hoary tradition.

It will not do to accept a statement as true because it is old, or because it has been believed true by generations of men. These things are not proofs of truth, by any means. Our daily experience shows to us that all natural phenomena are governed by immutable law. Any statement which, if true, would transcend this law, or negative it, is therefore open to challenge. The burden of proof is always with those who affirm that a statement is true. Unless these alleged exceptions can be proved—not by tradition, not by multiplicity of believers, but by scientific methods—the mental attitude of the intelligent man must be that of the old Scotch jury, which brought in a verdict of "not proven."

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

## RIDS THE STABLE OF FLIES

When cattle are running at large in the field there is an opportunity for them to rid themselves of the insect pests which annoy them, but when the animals are tied in the stable there is little chance to swing the head around to dislodge the flies from the forward quarters, and so the troublesome pests are free to torture the animals at will. It is the object of O. B. Gilson, of Thayer, Iowa, in designing the strange-looking shed here pictured to provide an apparatus which will enable the cattle to rid their bodies of the flies as they enter the stable, the latter place presumably being fly-proof, as it ought to be,



APPARATUS TO BRUSH THE PESTS FROM THE CATTLE.

at any rate. The shed has at its inner end a series of brushes, so arranged as to leave an oblong opening much smaller than the body, in order that the flies may be brushed off as the animals pass through to gain an entrance to the interior. During the passage of the cow the only place from which light can enter the shed is through the overhead chamber, to which the insects fly as they are brushed off. An automatic gate in the shed opens and closes the entrance to this chamber with the passage of each animal, thereby making a trap from which the flies cannot escape and in which they are destroyed by the cattle tender. The illustration shows the shed complete, with a cow in the act of entering, and also presents a view of the inner end of the shed, with the brushes in position to do their work.

### A Division of Labor.

Mike—How much further does the sojgn say it is to Noo Yor-rk, Patsey?

Pat—Twinty moiles.

Mike—Well, that's only tin moiles apiece.—Judge.

### Worst Yet to Come.

Deacon Johnsing—No, Eredder Smif, we cain't all be powahful. You must be containted to be a "hewer ob wood an' a drawah ob watah."

Misto Smif—Laws sabe yo', honey, 'taint so bad as dat. De ole woman does all dem little chores!—Chicago Daily News.

## OUR NATIONAL DISEASE

**Caused by Coffee.**

Physicians know that drugs will not correct the evils caused by coffee, and the only remedy is to stop drinking it.

Dr. W. J. Allison, of Heber, Ark., says: "I have been a coffee drinker for 50 years and have often thought that I could not live without it, but after many years of suffering with our national malady, dyspepsia, I attributed it to the drinking of coffee, and after some thought, determined to use Postum Food Coffee for my morning drink. I saw that Postum was made carefully with directions, and found it just suited to my taste. At first, I used it only for breakfast, but found myself getting so much better, that I used it at all meals, and I am pleased to say that it has entirely cured me of indigestion. I gained 19 pounds in 4 months and my general health is greatly improved.

I must tell you of a young lady in Illinois. She had been in ill health for many years, the vital forces low, with but little pain. I wrote her of the good that Postum did me and advised her to try it. At the end of the year, she wrote me that Postum had entirely cured her, and that she had gained 40 pounds in weight and felt like herself again."

## A REVOLUTIONARY BATTLE GROUND

"What river is that?" asked the man occupying the seat in front of me, as our train began to skirt the shores of a body of water about seventy-five miles north of Albany.

He put the question to the conductor, who responded, "That's Lake Champlain."

"You don't say so! Why, I could throw across it! I had no idea it was so narrow," and he seemed disappointed as well as surprised.

He would have found a good deal of difficulty in "throwing across," yet the lake really is extremely attenuated at the south end, and slenderness is a characteristic even to its outlet. On a clear day, especially, the opposite shore is so distinct and apparently near, that it requires an effort to remember that you are looking on a lake and not the broad channel of a stream. When the distance is veiled with summer haze or falling rain, this effect is less marked; the other shore, then, seems farther removed and the charm of the lake is greatly enhanced.

The aspect of the surrounding country is gentle and pastoral. There are occasional wooded ridges and there are mountains, blue and misty, along the horizon, and as calmly beautiful as the "Delectable Mountains" of "Pilgrim's Progress;" but the near landscape is nearly always one of fertile and well-cultivated farm lands. Villages and towns are frequent, most of them wholly rural, with white houses among elm, maple and apple trees, and a church spire or two rising above the foliage.

The region is not an industrial center. It is off the main travelled roads of trade and, so far as I could judge, manufacturing was on the wane. For instance, at Crown Point iron works were maintained until recently; but now the furnaces are cold and the smoke no longer drifts from the tall chimneys, and the huddled, brown-painted homes of the operatives—in regular streets with their distressing alikeness of surroundings—are all vacant.—Clifton Johnson in the Pilgrim for July.

## A PRETTY CONTINENTAL.

A pretty "Continental." The rough straw is of a delicate maize color. Chiffon in this lovely shade forms the rosette and scarf. Two stylish wings are held at the left side. The buttons, which catch the brim to the crown, are of black velvet.

### Looked That Way.

Cobble—Has Filder had any trouble with his wife?

Stone—I infer so. He calls his home Mont Pelee.—Life.

### Shady.

Raynor—Yes, I believe in ghosts. I have seen at least one in my life.

Shyne—Well, I have never seen any. You have a shade the best of me.—Chicago Tribune.

### The Better One.

"I'm a better pitcher than you are."

"Outside. You never could pitch wid me."

"Well, how are we going to decide it?"

"Let's toss up for it."—Pittsburg Press.

# The Farmstead.

## INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

### Cucumber Pests.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to A. P., Palmyra, Ind., I will say that I find the most successful way to deal with the cucumber pests of all kinds, is by planting your cucumber seeds at the right time in the season. For the past 20 years, after planting my cucumbers, I have no more fear of the pests destroying them than I would of their destroying the corn I had planted. In all these years there has been only one exception: last year I had to plant over a few hills. A few stragglers still lingered behind. For the whole secret of success, is in their departure for parts unknown. I always inariably have a good crop unless we have a severe drouth.

My rule for planting is this: If we have a very early, favorable spring, I plant the 15th of June. Last year I planted the 20th of June. This spring being a very unfavorable one, I planted the 25th of June. During the 20 years this one fact has been worth $100 to me. Try it and be convinced.—J. L., Palatine, Ill.

### Destroying Prairie Dogs.

Editor Farmstead:—Can you give me, through your paper, any information how to destroy the prairie dog of the west?—C. R. C., Harlem, Mont.

Please turn to your files of The Blade, and read the bulletin of the Kansas Experiment station, Manhattan, Kan., giving methods in full. As it occupies about a column it cannot be reprinted. If you are a new subscriber, you may possibly get a copy as a courtesy by writing to the experiment station, inclosing postage.

### Probably a Corn Cob.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to the query of G. R. K., Kirklin, Ind., will say if he will look in his horse's mouth he will probably find a corn cob crosswise in the upper jaw, wedged in such a manner that the horse cannot get it out with his tongue. I have known horses to die from this, and they were always in the same shape he says his horse is in.—S. A. A., Mendota, Mo.

### Breeding Cows.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to G. A. F., Belgrade, Mont., respecting cows breeding quicker than nature calls for: Feed salt three mornings, then skip three, give three, skip three, until you have given it nine mornings. I have tried this and have never known it to fail.—J. R. S., Ovid, Mich.

### Premature Calves.

Editor Farmstead:—Five of my cows dropped their calves prematurely, as they lived only a few hours. In the winter of 1901 and 1902, their feed was largely cornstalks, cut straw, with ground feed, mixed, 20 bushels of corn on cob, 10 bushels of oats and 43 of rye, all ground together. Mess, 4 quarts each per day. They are nearly worthless this summer. If any one can tell me what will make them right they will oblige a constant reader.—J. S., Angola, N. Y.

It seems to the editor that the cause of the abortion is to be looked for in the rye.. Ergot, or spurred rye, will cause abortion in animals; and if there were any ergot in the rye, that will account for the trouble. In that case, change of feed is imperative. We shall be glad to hear from our readers with experience in abortion of cows.

### Keeping Onion Sets.

Editor Farmstead:—Will someone please tell me how to keep onions that have been raised from the seed to use as sets next spring? I thinned them out, tied them in bunches, and hung in the shade, but they are growing.—C. L., Nortonville, Kas.

### A Lame Hog.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a hog that is weak in his hind legs. When he walks they appear to give way and cross one another. He eats heartily. Will someone tell cause of the trouble and a cure through your paper? I thought it might be kidney trouble, but it don't appear to be in back or loins.—H. M. T., Blue Ridge, Ga.

### Use of Gypsum.

Editor Farmstead:—Will someone please tell me their experience with land plaster (gypsum) on clay land, and how much per acre to use? I have such a field which I wish to sow to wheat and rye. Please answer through this department and oblige a constant reader.—M. W., Cardington, O.

### Cure for Cabbage Worms.

Editor Farmstead:—If E. C. W., Lakeside, S. D., will sprinkle his cabbage with salt while the dew is on he will not be troubled with worms.—C. L., Nortonville, Kas.

### Overheated Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—Will someone tell me what is good for horses that are slightly overheated? They will not sweat, but will pant all the time.—E. D. C., Nickerson, Neb.

## THAT HIRED MAN.

### The Farmer's Side.

Editor Farmstead:—In the first article on this subject I think the farmer was misrepresented. His article causes one to wonder if he ever worked on the farm. Suppose the farmer did call him up at 5 o'clock in the morning, he must be a poor hand who would object to what feeding he could before breakfast, which would be perhaps three-quarters of an hour. I have been on the farm most of my life; have worked for others, and have had a good many different men in my employ. I find that there are good men to work for and bad ones; some good hired men and some pretty tough ones. Whenever I see the hired man complaining and finding fault, he is spotted in my mind at once as a poor stick. Very few farmers go to work before 6:30 o'clock; stop for dinner at 11:30, back to work at 1, turn out at 6 or 6:30; all chores done before supper (7 o'clock.) Milking generally is done late, on account of flies. The wages for farm hands in Eastern Nebraska are from $20 to $25 per month, board included, wages by the day through harvest time are from $1.50 to $2 per day. There are exceptions to all rules, of course, but, generally speaking, the poorest excuse on earth for a hand is the young man raised about town. He works well for a few days, then as soon as the novelty for farm work wears off he goes to greener fields. What he generally wants is work part of the time, wages being high enough to make it big pay all the time.—A. W. H., Unadilla, Neb.

### A Farmer's Daughter Talks.

Editor Farmstead:—The farmers as a class were so misrepresented that it seems I must answer H. E. P., of Bono, O. He commences by getting up at 4, finds fault at having to do chores before breakfast, etc. Well, now, H. E. B., does not the farmer do the same thing? Doesn't he get up at the same time, or before you do and help to do these same chores? although 4 o'clock is an hour earlier than the farmer gets up in this part of Ohio, unless in haying or harvesting, when they have to hurry in order to save their crops. It seems as if H. E. P. thinks more of the glances and smacks of the daughter than he does of helping to do the chores, while this same daughter, as a usual thing, feeds the chickens and turkeys which H. E. P. groans so much about, and does not complain about it or think it is degrading, either.

In our home, the hired man has always been used as an equal, but not superior to our own boys. Now, H. E. P., if you worked in a shop would you not be obliged to work rainy days as well as sunny ones? Then why not work for the farmer on rainy days as well? The farmer can find work to do on those days as well as the shopkeeper. I don't mean out of doors work, but in barns or tool shops, preparing his farm implements, or harness or granary, to be ready for work when it clears up, and while this is not hard work, it has to be done.

Now the next complaint H. E. P. makes is wages. Let us compare them, using his highest figures. The shopman he quotes at $8 and $10 per week. Well, when he pays $4 per week for board and 50 cents for washing and mending, at $10 per week would leave him $5.50 per week, and counting four weeks as a month would be $22 per month, working ten hours a day; while I know of clerks in shops that work from 12 to 14 hours. On the other hand, the farm laborer who gets $1.50 per day receives $9 per week and his dinner and supper, which counts half off on his board. Counting 50 cents for washing and mending, leaves board at $2.50, leaving him $6.50 per week for work, or $26 per month, $4 more than the shopkeeper gives. This he gets for 12 hours' work, the average time the farmer works. Besides the pure, fresh air he inhales cannot be counted in dollars and cents. Now the average farm hand who is not afraid of himself, and who will use the farmer as he would like to be used, need not hunt long for a place to stay winters, because the farmers where he works through the summer would be glad to have him stay and help do the chores and get the summer's wood, for his board and washing, providing he does not want to lie in bed three-fourths of the daylight. Now, maybe H. E. P. would think getting the wood too much to do for nothing but board! Well, let us see. The average farmer will use perhaps 25 cords of wood, which he can hire cut for 40 cents a cord and not have to board the choppers. That would be $10 and providing the farmer helps, would be only $5 for the farm hand. Now, H. E. P., don't you think that is cheap enough for board, that you could afford to help do quite a good many chores without grumbling?—Farmer's Daughter, Wauseon, O.

### A Wise Summing Up.

Editor Farmstead:—I have been a reader of your valuable paper for several years. It appears to me that the discussion of the farm hand, which has been carried on for some time in the Farmstead, has caused no one to change one whit from their former position in the matter.

The facts are, there are thousands of young men who do not care to work on the farm under any circumstances. They would not work there if they could get better pay and less hours' labor. They want the associations of the shop and city. On the other hand, there are thousands of young men who would not work in the shops, preferring farm labor. Let each man secure such employment as he may like and let us save the space for something of real value.—J. W. W., Elizabethton, Tenn.

### The Editor's Story.

The editor agrees fully with the view of J. W. W. We doubt if it be profitable to take further space for this discussion. We have several letters remaining, most of which, however, are written on both sides of the paper, and hence are unavailable. Please remember to write on only one side, and not to interline, nor to write up the side on the edge of the sheet. This ends the hired man discussion.

## RUSSIAN THISTLE.

### Kansas Budget Reports on Their Use as Forage.

Hon. F. D. Coburn, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, has just issued his report for the quarter ending with June. It is a pamphlet of 27 pages, devoted to the Russian thistle as forage. The following extracts will be found interesting:

Russian thistles, as generally understood, are regarded as the farmer's implacable enemy, a hateful menace to all useful vegetation, and a curse to agricultural districts; difficult to prevent the spread of or to exterminate. While it is well known that, when young and growing, they are often greedily eaten by live stock, especially sheep and cattle, their utilization as indicated is new. In this connection it is proper to say the state board of agriculture, in devoting a publication to the discussion of this subject, does not in any sense intend to appear as encouraging or even countenancing the growth of thistles for any purpose whatsoever, as the farms of Kansas should not be disgraced nor depreciated by their presence.

Of those interviewed, most agree that the so-called "thistle hay" quite favorably corresponds in feeding value with that from native grasses, and some even assert that it is equal to alfalfa, which it is said to resemble in some respects, when properly cured and handled. At all events, from a general survey of the reports, thistle hay is considered by those who have used it nutritious and fattening, and cattle and sheep, with no other feed, can be sustained throughout the winter in as fair condition as when other ordinary forage is used. It is also indicated that horses and mules do not seem to care so much for nor do as well on thistle hay as do other stock, and hogs will not eat it at all, although they relish the thistles when cut and fed green. When used with sorghum, millet, alfalfa, etc., the general experience has been that cattle made no apparent distinction between them, and if any preference were shown, it would likely be in favor of the thistle. The hay is generally all thistles, owing to their habits of growth, as, on land sufficiently numerous to justify harvesting, they have usually choked out other vegetation, even other weeds, and in the majority of cases no cultivated crops were grown; as, if attempted, they more often than otherwise came to naught. Small grains, such as wheat, rye, and oats, are easy victims of the thistles. Crops that can be frequently cultivated, like corn, can be successfully grown, other conditions being favorable, in spite of the thistles, as the frequent cultivation necessary for the best development of the corn greatly retards and dwarfs the growth of those not killed by it; but lands badly infested with Russian thistles are at least much depreciated for general farming.

The thistles are cut for hay with mowers, ordinarily when eight to twelve inches high, and blooming, before the stems become hardened and woody. The methods of handling after cutting are various. Some rake and stack immediately; others let them cure as they lie, afterwards stacking; while still others let them wilt, then cure in shock, and haul from the field as used, or stacking at convenience; whatever way they are handled seems to give satisfaction, provided the hay is not rain-washed after cutting, which discolors and may make it distasteful to stock. To prevent this possibility in a measure, it is suggested that thistle stacks should be topped with something that will turn rain, as at first the thistles lie very loosely and will not shed water, although later settling quite compactly. Some report that thistles can be cut two or three times during a season, when conditions are favorable.

Whatever live stock has access to thistles it is observed that the young plants are greedily eaten, and they are found excellent for increasing the flow of milk. Their early growth gives succulent grazing in the spring some time before other vegetation is advanced sufficiently to be available, and is likely to be abundant on infested tracts, regardless of weather or soil conditions.

It is generally reported that all live stock relish the pasturage afforded by thistles for the three or four growing months each year, and sheep and cattle particularly like it, abandoning other herbage in its favor, and even break through fences in their eagerness to graze upon it, rather than be confined to the prairie or buffalo grass. Thistles, of course, are most valuable for pasturage when young and tender, but live stock will eat, apparently with relish, the matured plants in the fields, where damp and soft, sometimes even preferring them to the green grass. When intended for hay, thistles preferably should not be grazed upon. Whether grazed or cut for hay, they will in course of the season produce enormously of seed, and their survival is in no wise endangered by either.

## CARRIER FOR THE UMBRELLA

The woman who thought out the invention shown in the accompanying drawing evidently either has been shopping herself and attempted to hang on the supporting strap of a street car with her arms full of bundles and an umbrella in addition, or else has seen some other

woman make an effort to perform the feat. As a practical solution of the question of what to do with the umbrella when not in use and both hands are wanted for some other purpose this invention seems complete, and as its use eliminates the possibility of losing an umbrella by laying it on a counter when shopping it will probably be considered a good investment by ladies who have met with this misfortune. The device consists of a single piece of leather, cut to form a straight hanger, with two straps projecting from either side to clasp the umbrella at about its thickest part. The fastening devices may be either buckles or snap buttons, though the latter are preferred. The hanger may be attached to the belt by the eyelet at the upper end, which is formed of another snap button secured in the proper place to allow the point of the strap to be folded back on itself. The hanger adds no perceptible weight to the costume, and it is very easy to detach the umbrella should it be needed in a hurry. Eva M. Bowyer, of Chicago, Ill., is the inventor of this practical novelty.

## COLORED GLASSES TO MATCH THE CHINA

Nowadays the fashion is to serve a different type of glass with each course at dinner, and thereby display the varying beauties of shape, coloring and engraving of one's lavish store. Some hostesses, who do not go quite to these lengths, have adopted different sets of glass to match their various sets of china, and a new and fashionable painted glass for dinner parties has come recently into use.

The crystal is very bright and thin, and adorned with a green, red or blue band at the edge of the bowl and on the edge of the foot, and the owner's initial and some heraldic device are painted on the side of every piece.

This is highly ornamented, but care must be taken not to use red-banded glass with a blue china service, else there will be anarchy in the carefully elaborated decoration of the table. Furthermore, it is not considered tasteful to say the least, to use one set of glass straight through a meal.

A red or blue or green banded set may consist of water tumblers, clarets, hocks and finger bowls, but for champagne the proper thing is a set of fragile and elaborate Venice and Murano vases, as they are called. In a well-chosen dozen of Venetian champagne vases no two patterns or colors should match, and by the variety and the conspicuous height of the Italian glasses great splendor is lent a well-set dinner table.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

## A VICTIM.

"Where are you going this summer?"

"I'm going to a stretch of barren sand, where I can be surrounded by the luxuries of the seashore."

"By yourself?"

"No. Whole family. Wife and children, servants, nurses, etc.

"Cottage?"

"Yes. Has eight rooms for sixteen people. Each room will hold comfortably about one-half of a human being."

"Cottage alone?"

"Oh, no. We shall be next to a lot of others. Each with an assortment of children.

"Nice people?"

"Well, they're people I wouldn't think of associating with on ordinary occasions, but, of course—

"Oh, certainly. Where do you get your vegetables?"

"From the city."

"And your water?"

"From the nearest well."

"Typhoid?"

"Probably."

"Flies?"

"Heaps."

"What are you going for?"

"Two reasons. Because I can't afford to, and my wife wants to."—Life.

### The Vanity of Antony.

"I am dying Egypt, dying," remarked Antony to Cleopatra.

From without the windows of the palace could be heard the low ripples of the Nile and the shouts of the soldiers.

Cleopatra did not look up from the sheet of plans of "How to Build a $3,000 Barge for $50."

She murmured:

"I should think, Antony, that a man of your age would realize the fact that gray hair was becoming. Anyway, you might soak your head in hair dye for a week and you couldn't fool any one with the result."

But Antony had read too many of the testimonials to be influenced by her comment.—Baltimore American.

### Sold Again.

New Yorker (to visiting Englishman)—So the man who advertises to tell you for a dollar the best way to make the least money go the farthest has answered your letter, eh? What does he say?

The Englishman (mystified)—He says, "Buy a penny postal-card and write on it to some one in the Philippines." Now, how should the—aw—blooming people in the Philippines know more about such financial matters than anybody else?—Judge.

### A Crank.

"Say, pa, what is a crank?"

"A crank, my son, is a specialist in any line in which you are not interested."—Chicago Daily News.

A Watch Case Wears at point of contact with the hand or pocket. A solid gold case wears thin and weak and a cheap filled case wears shabby. A Jas. Boss Stiffened Gold Case is guaranteed to wear for 25 years. It is made of two layers of solid gold with a layer of stiffening metal between all welded together in one solid sheet. The outside gold will last a quarter of a century and the stiffening metal will keep the case strong as long as you wear it. This is why thousands wear the

JAS. BOSS Stiffened GOLD Watch Case

on costly works in preference to a solid gold case. Ask your jeweler to show you a Jas. Boss Case and look for the Keystone trade-mark stamped inside. Send for Booklet.

THE KEYSTONE WATCH CASE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

PATENTS

PATENTS R.S. & A.B. Lacey, Lacey Bldg., Washington, D. C. Est. 1869. Advice and Examination free. Best references.

PERSONAL

YOUNG WIDOW; no children, owns farm and wants kind, reliable husband. Harris, Box 1, Ada, O.

MARRY. Is there a gentleman who would marry a nice looking lady on short notice, who is worth $5,000,

# Question Bureau.

RULES—1—Real name and address must be written with every question. Only one question at a time. 2—Don't ask for addresses of persons, firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be advertising. 4—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6—No answers by mail.

### Lager Beer

"How is lager beer made?"—G. H. W., Letart, W. Va.

Beer is obtained by brewing, which consists in obtaining a sugar-like extract from barley or other grain, adding to this hops for flavoring and preserving, and then allowing it to ferment. Barley furnishes the best beer. The processes are four: malting, preparing the wort, fermenting and clarifying. In malting, the barley, unground, is steeped in cold water from 50 to 60 hours, its whole time, as it absorbs so much water as to increase its bulk about 20 per cent. The water is then drawn off, and the barley is spread about 15 inches deep upon a floor, usually of cement, where it is kept at about 55 degrees temperature. After being twelve hours, it is turned over. During this time, the grain begins to germinate, and the starch in it is turned to sugar. By the end of the fourth day the barley is well sprouted and the mass has a temperature of about 80 degrees. Now it is turned over two or three times a day, and more and more. The growth is now arrested by placing it in a malt kiln, with an iron floor full of fine holes. Hot air from a furnace below rises through the floor and through the grain. The heat is increased as the process goes on, and at the end of two days, the temperature is 130 degrees to 140 degrees.

The malt is then crushed between iron rollers, and put into the mash tub, a large wooden vessel holding 200 to 30 barrels. Water is then run in at 160 degrees to 165 degrees, in the proportion of 5 parts by weight to one of malt. Revolving paddles keep the mixture agitated. Here the remaining portion of the starch in the grain is turned into sugar. The water, or wort, is then drawn off into a boiler, the proper allowance of hops being added. Here the wort is boiled several hours. The wort is then drawn off and strained, and pumped into the coolers, which are great, shallow pans, six or eight inches deep and 5 or more feet square. It is then run into the fermenting vat, and yeast is added to set up fermentation. When this process has been carried to a certain point, the beer is put into kegs or casks and laid in cool cellars. The process of fermentation continues until it reaches the proper point, when the beer is marketed. Lager is from the German word lagen, to lie, and refers to its lying in the cellar during fermentation.

### The Gulf Stream.

Editor Question Bureau:—I beg The Blade's pardon, but I think a wholly incorrect statement is made at the beginning and a wrong impression given farther on in your answer to W. C. on the Gulf Stream in the Bureau of June 26. That ocean currents are "controlled" or "driven" by wind seems to me misleading. Our physical geographies give the principal cause of ocean currents—the difference in density of the water in different parts of the sea. Rotation of the earth, coast line, contact with other currents, and wind are given as modifiers of their direction, of which wind is named as a very light one.

I quote from Hinman's Physical Geography: "The effect of the friction of the wind is always superficial, however; Prof. Ferrel estimates that its influence immediately beneath the surface is less than one hundredth of that arising from unequal density of the water."

Your statement that "it is not ocean currents washing the coast of a country, which modify its climate, but the winds sweeping over the sea and then over the land," is perfectly clear and correct, but it seems to me the fact follows that, while the Gulf stream ceases to be located as a distinct stream across the Atlantic, it does form a drift for hundreds of miles along the west coast of Europe of high temperature water on the surface, and the warm from the southwest blowing over this drift is kept warm. As the Gulf Stream is only one of the tail feathers of the great equatorial current of the Atlantic, its cause must be the general cause of ocean currents.

I read in an author (Warren's Geography, edited by Brewer) who speaks of wind as a cause of the equatorial currents. Monteith gives the sun's heat and the earth's rotation as the causes of ocean currents. **The theories about how they act to bring it about are complicated.** Brewer himself, after citing several things, says: "Scientists are not agreed among themselves as to how great the relative value of each of these influences is, and as a consequence there are several theories."

One thing is certain—that the sun's heat, by evaporation and other means, causes both surface and deep water to drift from the tropics toward the equator, and that the movement is turned diagonally toward the west by the increased speed of rotation nearer the equator, and the meeting of the two drifts forces both into a due westerly direction. We then find this part of the Atlantic current which strikes the coast this side of Cape St. Roque deflected into the Caribbean Sea, through the Gulf of Mexico, and out from Florida strait. I have been teaching this in school for many years, and if wrong I want to be put right.—J. G. B., Shannon City, Iowa.

The very best and latest article on this subject is to be found in Scribner's Magazine for June. We suggest that all interested in this subject should obtain a copy of the magazine. The article sweeps away the old half-right, half-wrong ideas, and gives the very latest conclusions of science—which will not get into the physical geographies for the next ten years.

### The Virgin Mary.

"Had Mary, the mother of Jesus, other children than Christ? Please give a sketch of her life."—E. G. M., Thomas, W. Va.

Very little is told of the Virgin Mary in the Scriptures. We know she was of the tribe of Judah and family of David, from Luke i. 27, and Matthew i. 3. She had a sister named also Mary—see John xix. 25; and she was connected with Elizabeth by marriage—see Luke i. 36. Her betrothal to Joseph, and the circumstances of the birth of Christ, are related in the gospels. From the time the ministry of Jesus commenced, she is mentioned but four times. These are: 1—The marriage at Cana, John ii. 2—The attempt which she and his brothers made to speak with him, Matt. xii. 46; Mark iii. 21, 31; Luke viii. 19. 3—At the crucifixion. 4—The days succeeding the ascension, Acts i. 14. All the remainder of her life is unknown. The legends concerning it are considered by modern investigators as being without foundation.

That Mary had other children is evident from various allusions in the gospels. Jesus is called her "first-born son." Matthew i. 25; Luke ii. 7. These gospels were written long after, and the fact that Jesus is called the first-born implies other children. In Matthew xii. 46, 47, we are told of his mother and his brothers desiring speak with him. See also Mark iii. 31-35, and Luke viii. 19, 20. In John ii. 12, Jesus, his mother, brothers and disciples went to Capernaum. John vii. 3, refers to his brothers; verse 5 says that they did not believe in him; verse 10 shows that he went to the feast of tabernacles, after refusing to go with his brothers. The latter are not mentioned as believers until Acts i. 14, 15, where they are mentioned in Mark vi. 3. The four brothers named in this verse appear not to be his real brothers, but his cousins, the sons of his mother's sister, the wife of Cleopas, whose name also seems to have been Mary. This point, however, is disputed.

### Alexander Hamilton.

"Please give a sketch of the life of Alexander Hamilton. Also give names of his wife and children."—G. W. E., Livingstonville, N. Y.

Alexander Hamilton was born in the island of Nevis, West Indies. His putative father was James Hamilton, a Scotch merchant; but there is a curious mystery as to his mother, and also as to his paternity, which can now never be cleared up, even if it were desirable. At an early age the father became bankrupt, and he was thrown on his mother's relatives. At 14 he was placed in a counting-house, and so precocious was he that he was speedily capable of managing the entire business. Later some friends, impressed with his splendid talents, raised money to send him to America to be educated. He came to New York in 1772, and became a student in King's College, now Columbia. In the troubles with the mother country, young Hamilton took the side of the colonists. His talents, especially in speech-making and writing, soon brought him into prominence. Early in 1776 he was put in command of an artillery company, which he soon made a model of discipline. At Long Island and White Plains Hamilton's courage was marked, and led Washington to offer him a place on his staff. His ready pen made him almost indispensable to the commander in chief, and the intimate friendship between the men lasted through life, with but one brief interruption, in 1781, when Hamilton took basty offense at a proof given by Washington, and resigned from the staff. After Yorktown, Hamilton left the army and studied law. He soon saw the defects of the Articles of Confederation, and in the years between the close of the Revolution and the adoption of the constitution he wielded a powerful influence in leading public opinion to favor a more perfect union. He was a member of the constitutional convention, and when Washington was elected President, Hamilton was chosen secretary of the Treasury. Here he developed the entire framework of our financial system, and no praise can be too high for his services to the nation. He was killed in a duel with Aaron Burr on July 11, 1804.

Hamilton married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Gen. Schuyler, in 1780. They had five sons—Alexander, James Alexander, John Church, William Steven, and Philip.

### A Dog Day Fallacy.

"Why is it that, when dog days 'come in' dry, that the weather is dry throughout the entire time?"—J. E. G., Deep Valley, W. Va.

It is not true that, if dog days open in dry weather, the entire period will be dry, or the reverse. Sirius, the dog star, exerts no influence whatever on the weather; neither does the moon, or any of the planets. The whole idea is a superstition, coming down from ancient times, and kept up by tradition.

The superstition had its rise among the ancient nations around the Mediterranean sea, notably the Romans. In those countries, two or three thousand years ago, the time when Sirius rises at the same time as the sun coincided with the period of greatest heat in summer. As this was a period when, owing to the hot weather, many diseases were most virulent, a malignant influence was ascribed to the innocent dog-star.

Another thing: The time of dog-days dates from the time when Sirius rises at the same time as the sun. Because of the precession of the equinoxes, this time comes earlier in every year by 20 minutes 20 seconds. Hence, this event does not any longer coincide with period of greatest heat in those countries. The almanac makers of to-day in this, as in many other cases, cater to the old-time superstitions of the ignorant, and mark the dog-days. Some of them reckon the dog-days from July 24 to August 24, the time of greatest heat in summer in the United States; others date them from July 3 to August 11. Drop all these foolish superstitions, and don't believe anything regarding the weather except it has a scientific basis.

### "Boss" Tweed.

"Please tell me something of William M. Tweed."—W. R. W., Okabena, Minn.

William Marcy Tweed was born in New York city in 1823, died in 1878. In his early life he was a chairmaker. He joined an old volunteer fire company, became its foreman, and in that capacity first became a power in local politics in the city. He was an alderman in 1852-3, supervisor in 1856, and county clerk in 1857. In 1858-7, deputy street commissioner from 1861 to 1870, a state senator in 1867. In 1870, he was appointed commissioner of public works of the city, and while in this office he organized the "Tweed ring," he and associates plundering the city of vast sums of money. Tweed was arrested, gave one million dollars bail, but was elected state senator shortly after, though he never took his seat. The first of the suits against him was not tried and a verdict rendered until 1873. He was found guilty of fraud and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment. He went to prison, and suit was brought to recover $6,000,000 of his stealings. On June 15, 1875, he was discharged from prison on a legal technicality, but he was required to furnish $3,000,000 bail, in default of which he was placed in jail. He escaped by connivance with jail employes, fled to Spain, was extradited, put in jail again, where he died.

### Postal Cards.

"Who invented or suggested postal cards, and when were they introduced in the United States?"—A. C., Fostoria, O.

Postal cards originated in Austria, and their introduction is said to be due to Emanuel Herman, of Vienna, who died in that city on July 15, 1902. They were first issued by the Austrian government in August, 1869. They were first issued by the United States in May, 1873.

### Lost Discharges.

"A discharged soldier having lost his discharge, what steps must he take to procure a copy?"—J. T. C., Penfield, N. Y.

He can not obtain a copy, but he can get from the war department a certificate stating when, where and why he was discharged. Application must be made to the adjutant general of the army, war department, Washington, D. C.

### "Rumpelstiltchen."

"In a lesson in a school reader occurs the name Rumpelstiltchen. How is it pronounced?"—D. S. O., Edmonston, Tenn.

The name occurs in a fairy story. It is German, and pronounced Room-pel-stiltchen, accent on the third syllable.

### The Spider's Web.

"How does the spider spin its web? Where does it get its material from, and how does it keep supplied?"—Old Subscriber, Black River Falls, Wis.

There are many families and varieties of spinning spiders, and as many variations in the web-forming apparatus. The liquid from which the web is made is secreted by glands in the body of the insect. The supply of this material is limited, and is believed only to be sufficient to make six or seven webs in one season. Each thread which we see with the naked eye is formed of thousands of minute strands, which come separately from the body of the spider. These outlets are situated at the extremity of the body of the spider, and vary in number with different varieties of the insect. These minute threads, coming from the body of the spider, are gelatinous at first. They unite at a short distance from the body, not by twisting, but simply by sticking together. So the phrase, "spinning a web," is not accurate. As they dry, they become firm, and make a silken fibre, far finer and smoother than can be made by any human mechanical process. Some spiders form webs to entangle their prey, some use it as lining for their habitations, and others as a nest for their eggs.


# MILWAUKEE PEOPLE

## Could Hardly Believe It. A Prominent Woman Saved From Death by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suppose a large number of people who read of my remarkable cure will hardly believe it; had I not experienced it myself, I know that I should not.

MRS. SADIE E. KOCH.

"I suffered for months with troubles peculiar to women which gradually broke down my health and my very life. I was nearly insane with pain at times, and no human skill I consulted in Milwaukee could bring me relief.

"My attention was called to **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**; the first bottle brought relief, and the second bottle an absolute cure. I could not believe it myself, and felt sure it was only temporary, but blessed fact, I have now been well for a year, enjoy the best of health, and cannot in words express my gratitude. Sincerely yours, SADIE E. KOCH, 124 10th St., Milwaukee, Wis."—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

Such unquestionable testimony proves the power of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** over diseases of women.

**Women should remember that they are privileged to consult Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., about their illness, entirely free.**


### English Holidays.

"Will you please tell me how many national holidays England has?"—J. G. V., Orangeville, Pa.

There does not seem to be any system of legal holidays in Great Britain, as with ourselves. We have no national holidays in the sense of their being so made by act of Congress; all our holidays are made by state legislation, and are not always the same in the different states. So, in Great Britain, the holidays are not always the same in England and Scotland. In the entire kingdom, the only holidays which are generally observed by all classes of people and by business men are Sundays, Christmas and Good Friday—which is held a holiday by common consent, not by legal enactment, it appears. In Scotland, sacramental fast days are also held as holidays. The following days are bank holidays, on which the Bank of England, the Bank of Ireland and the Exchequer are closed for business: Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, the first Monday in August, Christmas Day and the following day. In Scotland, New Year's day, Good Friday, first Monday in May, first Monday in August, and Christmas day are bank holidays.

### No Revolvers Then.

"Will you kindly give a description of the revolving pistols used in the war of the Revolution? In the story, 'None but the Brave,' in The Blade of July 10, I notice Lieutenant Balfort twice refers to his 'revolver' inthe hands of Deborah Phillipse."—E. W., Sullivan, O.

A practical revolver was not invented until 67 years ago. Samuel Colt took out his first patent in 1835. The author of "None But the Brave" has thus been guilty of an anachronism—unless we assume that he used the word "revolver" as synonymous with "pistol."

### Liquor Selling.

"Will you please tell me how it is that when a town votes no license, the hotel keepers can get a government license and go on and sell intoxicating drinks?"—B. E. B. P., West Milton, N. Y.

First, the national government grants no "licenses" to sell liquor. The internal revenue law imposes a special annual tax on liquor selling, wholesale or retail, the same as it does on tobacco dealers. The receipt for this tax must be kept displayed in the seller's place of business. The payment of this special government tax confers no right to sell as against state laws. If a man sells liquor in a no-license town, the payment of the government tax will not shield him from punishment. He is simply a law-breaker, and the officers of the town are derelict in their duty in not arresting and punishing him.

### Registration in Ohio.

"How often does the law of Ohio require a voter to register, and how long before election must he register?"—R. D. B., St. Paul, Va.

The law in Ohio requires every voter in cities of a certain population to register once a year. The registration booths are open on four different days, beginning four weeks before election day. Persons whose business requires their absence on these days, may register by affidavit. At the spring elections, if a man changes his residence into another ward or precinct, he must get a transfer, and for this purpose, as well as for registering new residents, the places of registration are open the same as in the fall. The last registration day is always the Saturday before the Tuesday election.

### Irrigated Lands.

"I see that Congress has appropriated, I think, $2,000,000 for irrigating lands. Can you tell me where any of these lands are, and on what condition will they be sold?"—L. M., Salisbury, Pa.

The lands which are to be benefited by this are in all the states and territories of the arid belt. The details of the plan are not yet worked out, and when the General Land office gets ready to go to work no doubt our Washington news will contain all necessary information on the subject.

### Ohio Townships.

"Explain the difference between an original surveyed township and a civil township. For what purposes are the original surveyed townships now used? The above was given at a teachers' examination in this (Meigs) county. Please explain."—Subscriber, Albany, O.

When the land was originally surveyed, it was laid off in townships six miles square, each thus containing 36 square miles. These surveys were made under the act of Congress of 1796. These townships are used to indicate where lands are located, in deeds, mortgages and records. Lands are described as being located in such a township, range, etc.

A civil township is a civil sub-division of a county, governed by township trustees. It may or may not concide with a surveyed township.

### Not a Historical Character.

"Will you please give me a sketch of the life of Lieutenant Merton Balfort? His name appears in the story, 'None But the Brave.'"—C. S. R., Cambridge, Ohio.

The character of Balfort is not historical. That is, no such person ever existed. The story is fiction; that is, a fictitious love story is intertwined with the actual historical events of Arnold's treason and other incidents of the Revolution.

### Lightning Rods.

"Can it be scientifically demonstrated that lightning rods protect a building during an electrical storm?"—C. J. D., Bedford, Iowa.

It has been demonstrated tens of thousands of times within the last century. There is no question in the mind of any electrical engineer in the matter, nor in that of any other scientific man.

### Early Races.

"Give a brief history of the following races of people at the time of Christ, tracing each race back to their ancestors. The races I speak of are the Jews, Gentiles, Greeks and Hebrew people."—A. B., Dolan, Ind.

The words Jews and Hebrews mean the same people—the descendants of Jacob or Israel. The term Gentile was used only by the Jews, and they meant by that all people who were not Jews. The Greeks were probably descended from a migrating people of Central Asia. It is believed that on their arrival they found Greece peopled with native tribes of savages. The authentic history of Greece begins about 776 B. C. The history of that country down to the time of Christ is too long for us to undertake here. The Old Testament is the history of the Jews.

### Aaron Burr.

"Whom did Aaron Burr marry, and how many children had they? Please give a sketch of his life."—B. E. R., Livingstonville, N. Y.

Aaron Burr was born in Newark, N. J., in 1759, died in 1836. When a year or two old, he was orphaned by the death of both parents. He and his sister Sarah, two years older, were reared by their uncle. Their father left them a handsome fortune. Young Burr graduated at Princeton in 1772. When the Revolution began he joined the American army. He came back from Arnold's Quebec expedition with the rank of major and a brilliant record. He was made a member of Gen. Washington's staff, and after a time left he withdrew and took an appointment as aide to Gen. Putnam. In July, 1777, he was made lieutenant colonel. At Monmouth he distinguished himself at the head of a brigade. In 1779 he resigned from the army on account of his health, studied law, and opened an office in Albany, at the age of 26. In 1782 he married Mrs. Prevost, a widow with two sons. By her Burr had one child, a daughter, Theodosia. In 1791 Burr was chosen to the United States Senate, serving one term. Mrs. Burr died in 1794. In the Presidential election of 1800 there was no choice by the electors; the house elected Jefferson President, and the Senate chose Burr Vice President. Near the close of his term he was a candidate for governor of New York, but was defeated. Alexander Hamilton, in this campaign, had worked energetically against Burr. This led to the duel in which Burr killed Hamilton. The coroner's inquest brought in a verdict of murder, and Burr fled to South Carolina, and took refuge in the home of his daughter, who had married a planter named Alston. After a time he returned to Washington and completed his term of service as Vice President. Early in 1805 he came to the west, going by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans. His purpose seems to have been to collect a body of followers and conquer Texas—perhaps Mexico; and with the hope that the western states would cast their lot with him, making New Orleans the capital of the new nation. In 1806, the President issued a proclamation denouncing Burr's schemes. Burr was arrested in 1807, taken to Richmond, and tried for treason, but was acquitted. He then went to Europe, where he lived until 1812, when he returned. He opened a law office in New York, and his fortune began to brighten. In 1813, his daughter was lost at sea, having previously lost her only child by death. At the age of 78 Burr married Madame Jumel, widow of a French merchant, who had a fortune which Burr began to squander; so the pair separated. In his last days, Burr was dependent on the charity of a Scotch woman, a friend of former days.

### The Philippine Friars.

Please tell me something about the friars in the Philippines, how many there are how they got their lands, etc.'—A. G. S., Sedalia, Mo.

Turn to the fourth page of this issue of The Blade, and you will find a long article on the subject, headed "The Filipinos and the Friars." Besides what is there stated, we will add:

Under the Spanish regime these friars were really the dominating authority in the islands, and it was more against them than against Spain that the Filipinos rebelled. In their insurrections of 1896 and 1898 the Filipinos drove the hated friars from their parishes. Most of them fled to Manila, but about forty were killed and about 400 were imprisoned, not being released until the advance of the American troops. There were, it is said, 124 of these friars in the Philippines in 1896, but since then so many have been killed by the Filipinos, have died, have returned to Spain or gone to other countries that now but 472 remain. These have taken refuge in Manila and dare not go back to their parishes.

The Americans' offer to buy their lands and send them out of the Philippines is a liberal one, especially as many of them have no good titles to the lands and cannot return to them if they would. The proposition is best for both the friars and the Filipinos, and it is extremely silly for anybody to say that these priests are being persecuted because they are Catholics. If they had confined themselves to religion and had not sought to be the State as well as the church they would never have aroused such hostility against themselves.

Secretary Root, in his latest instructions to Governor Taft in Rome, put this matter in a clear light. He wrote: "In making this proposal the United States representatives were well aware that financially it was only of benefit to the church, for the lands are unproductive and held in adverse possession by the natives, who refuse to pay rent, while the former congregations of the objectionable friars now refuse to receive them, and they could only be restored to their parishes by such a confiscation as that under our Constitution cannot be taken."

This statement covers the whole ground. And our government is negotiating for a fair agreement and payment to settle a long-standing difficulty—when it might let things take their course. The most singular thing is that the government is criticised for interfering to bring about full payment and honorable settlement.

### Miscellaneous.

S. D., Stryker, O.: Have not the figures.

C. L., Georgetown, Ill.: Sorry to say we never saw the poem.

A. C. K., Amity, Pa.: Sorry, but we did not preserve the figures.

C. F. H., Madisonville, O.: We do not recall such a circumstance.

W. S., Wayland, Mich., asks how to mix ground glass with molten metal. We do not know. Does any reader?

D. H., Byhalia, O.: Same question was answered a few weeks ago. Please refer to back numbers.

A. W. T., Tusculum, Tenn.: We have published it three times, and can not repeat, we are sorry to say.

A. L. M., Albion, W. Va.: We do not know. Address a letter of inquiry to "Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C."

F. A. O., Long Bottom, O.: We do not know. It is a catch-question, which are always execrable, and we hope that school examiners and others will some time have sense enough to drop them.

J. A. M., Halford, Ala.: Write a letter addressed to "Director of the Mint, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.," state the case as to the silver coin injured by fire, and ask if it will be redeemed (not "recoined") by the government.

J. J. W., El Dorado Springs, Mo.: Old men's homes are always supported by churches or some benevolent societies, and as a rule admit only persons belonging to that church, or to the city in which the home may be located. You would better ask some church people to put you on the track of one.

## SHOE-HORN WITH CLAMP.

The shoe-horn is an almost indispensable article to persons who are wearing low shoes in the summer time, as it is next to impossible to make the shoe conform to the shape of the heel and still be large enough to pull on freely. With a horn of the ordinary construction it is necessary to press the shoe against the floor or other surface to aid in forcing the foot into it. A shoe-horn has just been patented having the prime advantage of enabling the user to stand in an upright position while putting on his shoes. A picture of this improved horn is here shown, with the attachment in place and ready to clamp the shoe. The improvement consists in mounting a gripping jaw pivotally on a lug on the convex face

of the horn, with a lever pivoted on a second lug to close the jaw and clamp the leather tightly when the end of the horn and the lever are grasped in the hand. The face of the jaw is covered with corrugated rubber, which affords a firm grip without injury to the leather. With the clamp in position and being gripped by the hand, a pull on the two members will draw the shoe on the foot without pressing it against any surface.

### Where to Look for Nests.

If May was the nesting month, June is the month of homes. Few indeed are the birds which have not won eggs or young. However, there are a few for whom their happy-go-lucky roving has had such charms, or who have been so hard to suit in a home site that June finds them just preparing for the earnest duties of the summer. The great-crested flycatcher often waits until the first week in June to take permanent possession of some hollow limb in an old orchard. About the same time the wood pewee builds its beautiful lichen-decked cup-like home, usually in the woods, but sometimes close to the abode of man. If you are especially fortunate you may chance across the mottled eggs of the nighthawk or whippoorwill, neither of whom take the trouble to build a nest, but lay on the ground. June 1 to 10. The scarlet tanager often does not nest until early June. That cheerful fellow, the goldfinch, who in the fall puts on his sober winter coat to remain with us through the cold months, has been so busy getting into his gay summer finery that he does not get around to nesting until June 10 to 20. The nest is rather a dainty affair, as is to be expected, and is placed on a bush or low tree. Quite as late with his domestic affairs as the goldfinch is the cedar waxwing, who now locates in the orchard. Along the seacoast the laughing gull nests June 1 to 10, and the common tern a week or two later.—Country Life.

### Cosmography.

Earth, taught the rabbis, stands on columns; these
On mountains founded on eternal seas;
The sons of the winds, and under all the storm.
And though to-day the world has fixed its seat
On pillars of society and hills
Of custom, resting on the forceful wills
Of master men—in many a toil-bent form
And low-browed visage on the crowded street,
Quiet but for a moment, sleeps the storm.
—Catharine T. Bunnell in Cosmopolitan.

Delicate wreaths of brilliants and foliage are so made that they can be broken into sprays and worn as a corsage or hair ornaments at will.

## Filipinos Accused of Cruelty.

While the country has been gasping over the revelation made concerning the harsh methods employed by American troops in their warfare with the Filipinos, there have been accumulating in the office of the judge advocate of the army here reports of the court-martial trials where Filipinos have been the defendants and the charges against them have been atrocious cruelty to American soldiers.

The court-martial records adhering closely, as they do, to prescribed routine statements of fact, omit in most instances details of the methods of assassination employed by the natives of the islands, contenting themselves with the mere assertion that killings in instances were accompanied by manifestations of extreme cruelty.

Enough is shown to convince the reader that the cruelties practiced by the American Indians in the early days of Western settlement have all been duplicated, and, if possible, exceeded by the crafty ingenuity of the Filipinos.

Judge Advocate General Davis, speaking of Filipino methods, declares that they originated in the days of the Spanish Inquisition and have been improved upon and handed down from generation to generation in most of the semi-barbarous countries over which Spain has at any time held dominion. Instances are known in the Philippines where Americans have been subjected for hours to the cruelest torture before being put to death. They have been buried up to their necks in the sand and left for ants and other insects slowly to eat their eyes out.

Fires have been kindled upon their naked bodies, and the practice of mutilation before life has become extinct has been common.

All these methods the Filipinos employed in carrying on the gentle feuds among themselves, and the number of natives tried for murdering other Filipinos, as shown by the war department records, far exceeds the number brought to justice for killing Americans. In the latter cases, the capture and conviction of the murderers were far more difficult than in the former. Americans were slain from ambush, and no clues as to their assassins have ever been discovered. In such instances the war department records contain no other information than the fact that the men had been killed.

In almost every instance where an American was murdered in the Philippines the murdered man was the victim of treachery. In some cases they were made drunk and led away from their companions to some isolated places, where murder was easily accomplished. Native women were used in many cases as decoys to entice soldiers outside the lines, where they were seized, tortured and finally put to death.

The record of the court-martial trials also shows, to the credit of the military authorities in the islands, that the Filipinos were treated with exact justice, and where it could be proved, even in cases of murder, that the actual perpetrators of the crimes were acting under orders from superior officers, they were promptly acquitted.

The reports are all brief and colorless, but a few of them afford interesting illustrations of the dangers which have surrounded the Americans in the Philippines, and explain the basis of the defense put forward by officers in defense of cruel methods on their own part, that they were dealing with a savage, an unscrupulous and treacherous foe.

Teodorico Novicio was tried and convicted of killing an American sailor of the name of McDonald, by burying him alive. With other natives he had been sent to look after four American sailors wounded at Baler, on the Sabuli river. They found two of the men dead and another fatally wounded. McDonald, while badly wounded, might have recovered. A grave for four was prepared and while it was being dug the third man died. McDonald was conscious when the grave was completed, and asked for a drink of water, but was immediately after thrown into the excavation with the three dead men, and was buried with them.

Seven natives were convicted of killing an Englishman, Archibald B. Wilson, employed by the United States, and robbed him of $2,000. Wilson had drawn the money to pay some laborers employed by the army, and was killed from ambush within the American lines. This happened in Manila province, and almost within sight of the troops. Pablo Tabares, a sergeant of police at Cabatuan, in the Island of Panay, was convicted of having an American soldier, George O. Hill, of the Eighteenth infantry, killed by other members of the police force. In this case the record says:

"Tabares caused two of the policemen under his control to bring Hill to his house. Hill, unfortunately, was a man of weak intellect, but of strong passions. Taking advantage of the latter fact, Tabares plied him with liquor until he was completely intoxicated. Then Tabares directed the two policemen to take Hill out in the yard and kill him. They executed these orders, by hacking the soldier to pieces with bolos. The two policemen were also tried for the murder, but were acquitted, because it was shown that they were but carrying out the orders of a superior."

An instance of the treatment accorded American prisoners by Filipinos is given in the case of George B. Sullivan, a civilian, and Private James L. Husketh, of the Twenty-ninth infantry. Both these men, while being conducted under guard from one insurgent camp to another, were run through with bayonets from behind. The signal for the murders was given by the corporal in command of the guard, who had instructed his men that when he lifted his cap they were to fall upon the Americans and put them to death. The natives who actually killed these two Americans were tried and acquitted, because it was shown that they acted under orders.

Esteban San Juan, a colonel of insurgents, was executed by the military authorities for having put to death two unarmed American soldiers who fell into his hands. He had them bound to trees and strangled to death with cords.

A case of more than ordinary importance is one in which the president of Cordon, in northern Luzon, assisted in killing Privates Alva Feagans and William Gray, of the Sixteenth United States infantry. The men had wandered away from their company and were set upon by a party of seven Filipinos, led by the president of Corbon, and were hacked to pieces with bolos. After the bodies had been buried, the president threatened with death any person who should betray to the American authorities the fate of the two men. He was arrested, convicted and finally executed.

First Lieutenant Walter C. Brewer and Private Gallagher, of the Twenty-seventh infantry, fell victims to Filipino treachery on the road from Caloocan to Novaliches. The officer and enlisted man were on horseback when set upon by a band of natives wearing the ordinary clothing of the peaceful inhabitants of the country. They dismounted and raised their arms in sign of surrender. The band then surrounded them, conveyed them to a point some 50 yards distant, stripped them of their clothing, made them kneel, and killed them by stabbing one in the back with a dagger and shooting the other from behind with a revolver.

Another interesting case is that of Corporal Fiedler, Third infantry, acting provost sergeant at Malolos. Fiedler made himself unpopular by forcing the natives to observe certain sanitary regulations. This so outraged their sensibilities that a general meeting was held and a conspiracy formed to do away with the corporal. Four men agreed for a certain sum of money to do the killing. The corporal was struck down from behind with an iron missile, was then stabbed with a dagger, and was finally shot in several places.

These cases simply furnish examples of the character of warfare against which the American soldiers have to contend in the Philippines. The stories told by enlisted men of cruelties practiced by natives who were never captured, and concerning whom no record has been made, show more brutal atrocities than any to be found in the archives of the war department. Hundreds of soldiers in the Philippines have disappeared and their fate has never been ascertained. In the army it is known that they fell into the hands of murderous Filipinos, and were probably butchered in accordance with the bloodthirsty and cruel methods usually pursued by these people.

## THE VACATION HOME-MAKER

We are in the season when the home-maker's talents are of the utmost importance. There is a popular idea that al fresco life needs no home surroundings, that it is sufficient to live in the open, picnic at meals, and do nothing the rest of the time but amuse one's self. In establishments of the first rank these fancies never prevail. Existence is as full of pleasure or duty there as in the camp, the bungalow, the cottage let for the season and unless the Head possesses that delightful quality, domesticity, the rest of us may have to suffer. Somebody must see to things. Fortunate are those who have that somebody with the gift of inspiring comfort and cosiness in places whose sole attraction is the "outdoors." The real home-maker will transform even an hotel bedroom into a semblance of the liveable, and during the long summer in a distant farmhouse has been known to build a nest where friends made rendezvous when wind and weather were inopportune. The 5 o'clock tea, the new books, the fresh wildflowers in their jugs, and, not least, the crackling fire on the hearth, are evidences of civilization any one could have, yet not everybody understands bringing together with finesse and sympathy. But the home-maker knows how. She does it all without effort, and a mere shanty on the beach would become beautiful and "cosey" if she chanced to occupy it. With a few resources at command that a wonders can be done! For have we not seen the born home-maker in her element? Have we not been lucky enough, some time, when stranded in strange places called resorts, to meet with one of these beings whose great charm is she does not know why she is, the center of the home, only that she it "it."—Boston Herald.

## SOME MEN LUCKY.

"Some men are naturally born lucky," said a man who came from the Gulf region yesterday, "and they seem to be perfectly immune from any sort of illluck. I was coming up on the New Orleans, Fort Jackson and Grand Isle road the other morning, and the man in charge of the train was telling me about a rather singular thing that happened to Phillip Duglas, the engineer, the day he died. He had pulled his watch out to see what time it was. The train was rushing through a swampy part of the route, and each side of the track was simply a perfect network of closely-knit weeds. The cleaning of his watch for some unaccountable reason, slipped out of the stem, aand the watch fell out of the cab and rolled into the weeds. There was no possible way for the engineer to mark exactly the spot where the watch had fallen. Besides the grass and weeds were thick, and he knew if he stopped to make a search it would break into the schedule on which he was running. While he was telling me about the incident the train came to a sudden stop, the fireman rushed out of the cab, and after going a few feet, stooped and picked up something out of the weeds. It was the fine gold watch the engineer had lost the day before, and it had just kept ticking away in the swamp and had kept perfect time while it was hid in the wilds of the swampy region. The remarkable thing about the matter is that the engineer should have stopped within a few feet of where he dropped the watch, and it should have found the simplest at all in the heavy growth of weeds and grass. It was simply a bit of good luck. No time was lost by the engineer in recovering his lost timekeeper, for he pulled his train into the station across the river according to the schedule arranggment. Hereafter he said he would look upon the watch as having much power for good, and he would allow it to take the place of the rabbit's foot and the buckeye, which he has been carrying in his pocket."—New Orleans Time-Democrat.

## CYCLONES.

### The Means of Protection Utilized in the West.

Recent disturbances by volcanic eruption in the Island of Martinique bring out in full measure the sympathy of the residents of the cyclone district of the southwest, says the New York Tribune. The cyclone is by far the worst form of disaster that visits this country, coming at unexpected times and dealing death and destruction in such widespread manner.

When the summer days bring waves of heat across the stretches of hot soil then the residents of the prairie west begin to cast their eyes to the windward. They are watching the formation of the clouds, and he who could not distinguish a cyclone bank from any other is indeed a tenderfoot. Then the cry of warning is carried across the plains, and the members of every family make for their cyclone cellars. These cellars differ in various communities. The popular cyclone cellars on the plains of Western Kansas, where cyclones a few years ago were almost a daily occurrence, are ordinary sod houses, built low and strong.

In the Russian communities of Kansas these cyclone houses serve as the family residence the year around. They are about seven feet nigh, and built exceptionally strong. The roofs are slanting, and the houses are set to the wind, that is, the ends are faced toward the east and west.

In Oklahoma every farm house is backed up by a cave, a hole dug into the ground and covered by an earthen roof. Some farmers have gone so far in protecting themselves against cyclones that they have a small cannon loaded with salt and buckshot, which is fired into the whirling clouds as they approach. This has been known to turn the coarse of a storm. It is a common event to dismiss school on the plains of Oklahoma when a bank of clouds begins to rise in the southwest. These wind and rain storms are becoming more uncommon every day, and it is believed that the planting of trees and settlement of the barren sod have had much to do with it. Before Oklahoma was thoroughly well settled dozens of cyclones were reported every day in the hot months. The writer was in Newkirk one day in the early period of that town's existence and saw seven cyclones form in the afternoon. All of them followed the course of the Arkansas river, and "struck" in the Osage Indian reservation, far to the westward.

### Always Together.

"Beg pardon," said the man who had been writing in the hotel reading room, "but how do you spell innocuous?"

His neighbor gave the desired information.

"Thanks," said the writer, "and—er—er—by the way"——

"The other word," interrupted the bright informant, "is d-e-s-u-e-t-u-d-e."—Philadelphia Press.

### On Toast.

McJigger—The robin is a very timid bird, isn't it?

Thingumbob—I guess so. At any rate the average restaurant cook can make it quail.—Philadelphia Press.

## The Sunday School.

Sunday-School Lesson for August 3.—The Tabernacle. Exod. xl:1-13.—By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT.—Before beginning the study of our lesson one should read with more than ordinary care the last fifteen chapters of Exodus. The context is always important in every passage of Scripture or other literature, but here it is indispensible. The few verses before us taken out of their setting can have little meaning to any mind and might as well be cast aside unless the direction above made is followed. But in their rightful relation as part of a continuous narrative they may be instructive. It will appear upon this reading as suggested that our general topic is too comprehensive. We have not really a lesson upon the tabernacle, but rather upon its erection and consecration. But for the sake of fuller and clearer view we shall treat the subject more extensively than these thirteen verses might require. The importance of the theme is sufficient warrant for such course.

HISTORY.—After the delivery of the first group of laws to Israel and the popular 

# TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1902.

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### UP IN WISCONSIN.

The Republican state convention of Wisconsin was of unusual interest. It marked the triumph of Gov. La Follette in his struggle for the enactment of certain legislation. Two years ago the Governor was elected on a platform which promised a primary election law, and one giving equal and uniform taxation. When the legislature met, however, a strenuous opposition developed to these measures, even among Republicans. The officeholders and small-fry politicians feared a direct primary election law would relegate them to the ranks of the has-beens, and the corporate interests of the state were afraid of tax legislation. So the platform pledge regarding these was violated, both measures being defeated.

Governor La Follette then determined to appeal to the rank and file of the party, and, if he won, to render another betrayal of the platform impossible. Through the campaign he made, he obtained a majority in the state convention. That body renominated the governor, and adopted a platform which pledges not only every Republican candidate for the legislature to direct primary and equal taxation legislation, but requires Senatr Spooner to endorse them. The primary election plank is of much interest everywhere, and notably here in Ohio, where this question is gradually becoming an issue. It reads as follows:

The great reformation experienced in our general elections through the Australian ballot, the first step in which was to apply the same method in making nominations, and that every voter may exercise his sovereign right of choice by direct vote without the intervention and manipulation of political agencies. We therefore demand that caucuses and conventions for the nomination of candidates for office be abolished by legislative enactment and that all candidates for state, legislative, congressional and county offices be nominated at a primary election upon the same day and by direct vote under the Australian ballot.

We rejoice over the decisive victory which Gov. La Follette has scored in this matter and that of equal taxation. It is now certain that, if a Republican legislature is elected—of which there can be but little doubt—that these reforms will be enacted into law next winter.

It is difficult to see why Senator Spooner is required to approve a platform which is almost entirely concerned with state issues. His loyalty to Republican principles can not be impeached, and there is no doubt he is the choice of his party in Wisconsin for the Senatorship, although some time ago he announced his withdrawal from public life at the close of his present term. Whatever may be his views on primary election reform, the question can not concern his senatorial duties, and it is rather "rubbing it in" to demand his public assent to a proposition which does not affect the United States Senate.

### PRICES AND PROFIT.

A few years ago there was wide discontent among the farmers of this country. They were blessed with abundant crops, but the prices they obtained were so low there was no margin of profit. With the revival of trade and industry which came as the result of Republican victory in 1896 and tariff legislation in 1897, the farmers learned that profitable prices are concomitant with prosperity, and that low prices come with stagnant trade and dull times.

This is true of all commodities. An advance in prices of food, clothing, and the other necessaries and comforts of life makes living more expensive; yet it is this condition which makes business good and the country prosperous. There is no mystery about it. The whole theory of commerce is to buy and sell so as to make a profit. If people buy and sell and do not make a gain, then business is not profitable; while if they lose the result is bankruptcy.

Supply and demand make prices; but when prices rise to a point at which demand slackens, the first step is taken toward another era of hard times. The golden mean is the path of safety. The ideal selling price of any commodity is that which affords a fair profit to the producer, yet which is not high enough to check demand. A rise in price because of heavy demand can easily be forced to an artificial level, and this means a decline in buying. We have an era of good prices at present, and that they are not too high in most lines is seen by the steady maintenance in the volume of sales, which shows that buying is not restricted. So long as this condition continues, there is no reason to apprehend a decline in the present prosperity of the United States.

### VACATION RULES.

A correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from a little town in Nova Scotia, sends ten rules for observance during summer outings. Like many another code, this is excellent in the abstract; but were one to devote himself to keeping them in mind all the time, and acting upon them, his vacation would be as strenuous as his regular occupation. However, for the benefit of those who like to order their days by rule and precept, we reproduce the list:

1. Resolve that you are going to have a good time.
2. Do not worry about anything.
3. Cultivate simplicity in every way.
4. Give your mind a rest as well as your body.
5. Spend as much time as possible in the open air.
6. Make friends with every one you meet.
7. Determine to be happy.
8. Help others to have a good time.
9. Count your blessings every night.
10. Forget yourself.

### BLADE HAS OUTGROWN ITS PRESENT QUARTERS

The readers of the Weekly Blade of course know that we also publish a Daily Blade, which is one of the leading papers of Ohio, and which has grown, within the past decade, at a greater rate than any other daily newspaper in the United States. Toledo itself showed, by the census, a greater per cent of growth than any other city in the country—from 81,000 to 131,000, or over 62 per cent.

Only five years ago we installed a complete new outfit of double the capacity of the old. Now the increase of business compels us to double our facilities again. R. Hoe & Co., of New York, are building expressly for us two new quadruple presses, the best the world can produce, which, together with a new and modern stereotype plant, will be installed in our new and enlarged quarters by October 1 next.

The present Blade building no longer gives adequate room for our great and growing business. We are therefore rebuilding on adjoining property, where we will occupy ground space more than three times the area we now have.

We will have, in the basement storage room for a dozen carloads of paper—say 200 tons—with other supplies.

The ground floor, level with the street, will be occupied by the business office, the mailing department, and a magnificent press-room with space for four Hoe quadruple presses, two of which will be ready for use on October 1.

The second floor will be devoted entirely to the editorial departments, including a large reference library, file room, etc., and plenty of space for the editors of the different departments of the Weekly Blade, as well as those of the Daily.

The entire third floor will be given to the composing room, with an installation of ten linotype machines, each driven by a separate electric motor; a large advertisement room; and ample space for the stereotype and engraving departments.

We have in contemplation many improvements on the Weekly Blade, which shall make it still more worthy the splendid patronage it is receiving. Our old subscribers know that we have kept steadily advancing, and that their favorite weekly has kept in the van of American newspapers. We shall never take a step backward. By the way, be friendly and write to us; and if you have any suggestions as to the betterment of the paper, let us have them. We want to make The Blade not only the best weekly newspaper in the country, but the kind of a paper its readers desire.

### OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

The status of our foreign trade is gradually changing. Our exports are still far beyond our imports in value, but during the fiscal year which closed June 30, we exported $105,731,000 less than in the fiscal year 1901, while our imports were the largest in our economic history. The comparison of the fiscal years 1901 and 1902 is as follows:

| | 1902. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|
| **EXPORTS.** | | |
| Domestic ..... | $1,355,821,310 | $1,460,462,806 |
| Foreign ..... | 26,212,067 | 27,302,185 |
| Total ..... | $1,382,033,407 | $1,487,764,991 |
| **IMPORTS.** | | |
| Free ..... | $396,850,501 | $ [illegible],608,669 |
| Dutiable ..... | 506,060,807 | 483,563,496 |
| Total ..... | 902,911,308 | $823,172,165 |
| Excess exports. | 479,122,099 | 664,592,826 |

As to the decrease in exports, more than half the amount was due to smaller exports of corn, which were $66,000,000 less in value than for the previous year. As the United States raised but little more than half its usual corn crop last year, because of drouth, this decline was both inevitable and accidental. The heavy home demand accounts for much of the remaining decline in agricultural exports. As to those of manufactured products, the figures for the two years are:

| | 1902. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|
| Agricultural ..... | $775,625,206 | $867,238,579 |
| Non-agricultural.. | 530,197,134 | 593,224,227 |

One element that makes a difference in our foreign trade figures is that Porto Rican commerce is no longer in that category. Though the balance of trade for the year is diminished about $185,500,000 as compared with the previous year, it is still enormous, and we are, as a nation, growing rich by our foreign commerce, through selling more than we buy. The increase in our imports shows this. The country is prosperous, and we are buying more luxuries from Europe than formerly; and the great industrial activity compels us to buy abroad more of what may be termed raw materials for our manufacturers.

### EXIT SALISBURY.

The retirement of the Marquis of Salisbury from the premiership of Great Britain comes without surprise, for it was long ago intimated that he would do this at the time of the coronation. There are many stories as to the reasons for the step, but they may be dismissed as mere idle gossip. The facts that Salisbury is now 72 years old, and that he is broken in health, certainly afford conclusive reasons. Indeed, it is probable he would have retired a year a more ago, but for the Boer war and the death of Queen Victoria.

Salisbury has a high and honorable record in the government of the British Empire for the last thirty years, in which period he has served three times as prime minister and four times as foreign secretary. His talents shone most conspicuously in the management of the foreign affairs of the empire. We Americans have every reason to regard him with respect and good will. When Mr. Cleveland sent his extraordinary message on the Venezuelan question to Congress, the conditions might easily have led to the calamity of a war with England, had not this far-seeing statesman been at the head of British affairs. He knew that the area of territory in South America was not worth the cost of a war, and was wise enough to see that arbitration of the disputed boundary line could involve no real injustice to Great Britain.

His successor, Arthur James Balfour, is his nephew, at the time of his promotion First Lord of the Treasury and the Conservative leader in the House of Commons. There are those who shake their heads and predict failure for him, but the Cecil family has given England many useful public servants, and Mr. Balfour will probably develop the family qualities in easy adaptation to the duties of his new position. He enters the office under favorable circumstances. Since the coming of peace in South Africa, there is a lull in English politics. He has the support of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, the help of the Liberal Unionists who follow the Duke of Devonshire, and is personally very popular.

### NO GENERAL STRIKE.

President Mitchell's sound counsels prevailed in the national miners' convention at Indianapolis, and there will be no sympathetic strike of the bituminous coal miners in the effort to aid the anthracite strike. Instead, the soft coal men will contribute of their earnings to aid their Pennsylvania brethren. Mr. Mitchell's opposition to a strike of the soft coal men is based on two propositions, both wise and logical. The first is that the breaking of contracts is inadmissable and unwise; the second, that sympathetic strikes generally fail, because they do not command public sympathy. On the first proposition, Mr. Mitchell says:

While at times it may appear to the superficial observer, or to those immediately concerned, that advantage could be gained by setting agreements aside, such an advantage would, in the very nature of things, be temporary, and would ultimately result in disaster, because a disregard of contracts strikes at the very vitals of organized labor. The effect of such action would be to destroy confidence, to array in open hostility to our cause all forces of society, and to crystallize public sentiment in opposition to our movement.

This is a lesson that organized labor everywhere should take to heart. Contracts and agreements must be kept, if it is to have the confidence and respect of the vast majority of people—for the forces or organized labor, while a mighty army in numbers, are but a small minority of all the millions in the United States. As to sympathetic strikes, Mr. Mitchell says:

As far as my knowledge goes, I do not know of one solitary sympathetic strike of any magnitude which has been successful; on the contrary, the most conspicuous among the sympathetic labor struggles have resulted in ignominious and crushing defeat, not only for the branch of industry originally involved, but also for the divisions participating through sympathy.

He might have given the reason for this, had he cared to discuss the question in full. It is, that it causes injury and loss to people who have not any interest one way or the other in the original trouble which leads to a strike in sympathy. The industries which must depend upon soft coal for fuel are not interested in the welfare of the anthracite mine owners, and the vast injury which would result to them from a sympathetic strike of the bituminous miners would have no reaction on the hard coal magnates. It would be an act of causeless tyranny, and create a very strong antagonism against organized labor.

Because of the wise action taken by the Indianapolis convention, the sympathies of the public will be the more generally directed to the miners in Pennsylvania, and there will be a greater probability of their winning their point all the sooner. The help given by their brethren in the soft coal fields will enable them to meet the pressing needs of their families. But we look earnestly for the day when strikes will be relegated to the past as injurious and inefficient. Certainly the wisdom of the twentieth century should be able to evolve some more satisfactory plan than the inauguration of what is really civil war on a small scale to settle labor disputes.

### INTERESTING FIGURES.

There is an interesting study for Americans in the figures prepared by the treasury bureau of statistics showing the shipments from the United States to its non-contiguous territory during the fiscal year just ended. In round numbers these shipments aggregate $50,000,000, divided as follows: Hawaiian Islands, $20,000,000; Alaska, $15,000,000; Porto Rico, $10,000,000; Philippines, $5,000,000, exclusive of shipments made by the government for the use of the army.

In 1897, but five years ago, when none of these territories except Alaska was under the control of the United States, the total shipments amounted to less than one-fifth of this amount. For instance, in that year the shipments to Porto Rico were but $1,988,888; to Hawaii, $4,690,075; to the Philippines, $94,597; to Alaska, $3,924,000.

In imports, the increase has not been so great. In 1897, the total value of the imports from Porto Rico to the United States was $2,181,048. During the present fiscal year they will be about $8,000,000. The imports from Hawaii in 1897 were $13,689,799; this year, about $23,000,000. From the Philippines, in 1897, the imports were $4,383,740; this year they will reach over $7,000,000. In 1897, the total value of all the merchandise received from Alaska, including gold and silver, reached, according to the estimates, $5,000,000, while this year it will be about $15,000,000. In round numbers, therefore, the imports from these colonial possessions has more than doubled during the past five years, going from about $25,000,000 to $50,000,000.

The collection of these statistics is under a law passed during the last session of congress. Heretofore no complete record of either imports or exports with these territories has been kept, the matter being largely one of estimate and therefore less accurate than future reports will show.

But the valuable lesson and the lesson that will interest Americans is the fact that new and rapidly growing markets been opened to the people of the United States. Markets to which goods can be sent and from which merchandise, as the countries are opened and developed, more and more received. Outside of any other consideration, the possession of these territories means much to this country in a commercial way and the full import of that is more readily grasped by a study of the figures just submitted by the bureau of statistics.

All that poetry and romance have woven about the "army blue" is to become but ancient history. The new color of the American uniform is officially described as "olive drab." It is not quite yellow, not exactly brown, nor yet a green, but a mixture of all three. There is not that halo of heroism and romance about the boys in olive drab that there is about the "boys in blue," but give our soldiers time and they will give such associations to the new uniform color.

It is reported from Washington that the Democratic leaders are not working in harmony. The news in a statement concerning these gentlemen would be the fact that they have really agreed upon a proposition.

The long cherished dream of a steam railroad from Cairo to Capetown, in Africa, seems like to be realized. This will open another opportunity for sleeping car porters to get in their work.

**Better send a tracer after Bandit Tracy.**

### STANDING BY THE PRESIDENT.

The beet sugar men in the House who opposed reciprocity with Cuba undoubtedly believed they were "playing good politics" in claiming to champion the protective system, which they falsely alleged would be imperiled by the legislation proposed. They believed that the people of their districts would rally to their support, and endorse their action.

The four representatives from Michigan who were most conspicuous in opposition to doing justice to Cuba have learned that they made a mistake, and were guilty of a political blunder. All four of these gentlemen have been repudiated by the Republicans of their districts, and other candidates nominated to succeed them. These defeated gentlemen are: Henry C. Smith, of Adrian; Edgar Weeks, of Mt. Clemens; Carlos D. Shelden, of Houghton; and Henry H. Aplin, of West Bay City.

All of these men were in the van of the opposition to Cuban reciprocity, and Mr. Shelden was one of those who organized the campaign against the President's policy. The action which they believed would strengthen them with the farmers of these districts proved their undoing. The rank and file of the Republican party of Michigan, as of every other state, believe with the President that justice and good faith to Cuba demand that we shall give her reciprocal trade opportunities that will mean prosperity to her people.

### THE MAN FROM MAINE.

President Roosevelt has requested Representative Littlefield, of Maine, to undertake the task of preparing an anti-trust bill, which will be introduced in Congress on the first day of the session next December, and will be made an administration measure. The President has certainly chosen wisely in selecting Mr. Littlefield for his task; and, furthermore, he has shown that he is too great a man to entertain ill feeling because of the opposition of Mr. Littlefield on the Philippine question. The President regards that matter as settled, and does not propose that a past difference, in which he came out winner, shall prevent the splendid talents of the Maine statesman from having a free field in the future.

This selection shows that the President and Mr. Littlefield agree on the trust question, and on the proposed legislation for their control. There will be much interest in the bill, and a great desire to know the lines along which it is proposed to work. The constitutional limitations on the powers of Congress, in consequence of which the latter can only intervene when interstate commerce is interfered with, render the area for work a narrow one; and it is a question whether the present Sherman law does not go as far as Congress has restrictive power. The penalties may be made more severe, and other details may be made more strict, however. Probably the main feature of the new measure, aside from these points, will be a provision for publicity—a point on which both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Littlefield are in full agreement.

### TROUBLE IN VERMONT.

Vermont has been solidly Republican for so many years that there is but little interest taken in its politics in other states. This year, however, there is a factional fight in the party which has led to the nomination of two Republican candidates for governor, both factions, however, being united on the remainder of the state ticket.

There were three candidates for the nomination for governor in the state convention several weeks ago. One, Mr. Proctor, is a relative of the senator, whose family has in the past largely controlled Republican politics in the state. The second, Percival W. Clement, is very prominent in business and politics. The third, General McCullough, is a Republican of large wealth, interested in many Vermont business enterprises, who in consequence moved into the state some years ago from New York.

Vermont has had a prohibition law for many years, but it has failed of enforcement, it is said, and hence has been an embarrassment to temperance effort. Mr. Clement made his campaign for the nomination on a platform of state regulation of the liquor traffic and local option. In the convention the Clement influence succeeded in placing this regulation plank in the platform.

However, when it came to nominating a candidate for the head of the ticket, it was different. The first ballot showed that Proctor could not win. He was withdrawn, his support went to McCullough, and the latter was nominated. The Clement men left the convention, alleging fraud, organized in another hall, and named Clement as an independent candidate for the governorship.

After thinking it over for several weeks, Mr. Clement has accepted, and will make the race. The Republican vote of the state is more than three times that of the Democrats, so the difficulty hardly gives an opening for the Democratic candidate. Clement can hardly draw enough Republican strength to prevent McCullough having a majority of the total state vote. Even should he prevent any one of the three having this majority, the election would then go to the legislature, where McCullough would surely be elected.

### GATES AND CORN.

Whether John W. Gates wins $4,000,000 or loses a few millions in his recent manipulations in corn makes little difference to Gates. He has plenty and the matter of several millions either way is not a really serious consideration with him. It is to the ordinary citizen—the man who works for his daily bread and the head of his family—that the question is one of concern. To him it is an injustice that one man or set of men can control the market on corn and put up the price or lower it at will. They know that if it can be done with corn, it can be done with wheat, or oats, or meat, or potatoes, or any of the many things which enter into his life, and are matters of necessity. To say that Gates, by gambling in corn, kept within the law, furnishes no excuse. In some places it is lawful to play roulette and faro, but none would be found to recommend it as proper. If he pursued a lawful course then the law should be changed. No man ought to be permitted to hold control over a commodity of such general and necessary use.

Aguinaldo's habit of going out only after dark may account for the complaint of Manila residents that their hen-coops are being visited.

## COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

### The Philippine Friars.

Doubtless it was unreasonable to expect that such a question as the withdrawal of the friars from the Philippines could be settled off-hand by Governor Taft's visit to Rome. The attitude of the United States is perfectly clear, indeed; nor is there any likelihood that it will be altered. The case is thus put in Governor Taft's latest note to Cardinal Rampolla:

"The United States has no desire to violate the treaty of Paris, and seeks not a forcible, but a voluntary, withdrawal of certain persons, who happen to be Spaniards, and whose previous experiences in the islands had fortuitously thrown them into antagonistic relations with the people and with the Catholic laity and native clergy, many of whom have left their parishes and can only be reinstated by using material force, which the United States cannot permit."

In other words, the government does not object in the least to the presence of the friars on its own account. Its attitude toward all religious bodies is absolutely impartial. The animosity to the friars is of native origin. The Filipinos will resist their return to their parishes, and nothing but military force can keep them there. Such assistance it would be most impolitic to give. There is, however, as has been again and again pointed out, no spoliation intended. The government will purchase the lands which Aguinaldo and his followers would have confiscated.

It is not difficult to understand why the Vatican should hesitate to come to an agreement with the United States. Its prestige is in some measure involved by a step which might be represented as a concession—which is, in fact, forced upon it by circumstances. Yet since it is plain that in any case the friars cannot go back a graceful yielding to necessity would at least leave the church in no worse plight than it is now. Rome has had to acknowledge the potency of the secular arm in such matters before.

Governor Taft goes to Manila without having accomplished his mission, and the discussion of the entire question is transferred to a new commission, that will meet in the islands. In other words, the busqueness of American diplomacy is resented in an effectual fashion. But the best the Vatican can do is to "save its face." The friars will not go back to the parishes under the protection of the United States.

The Vatican undoubtedly expected that its hesitation to accept the terms offered from Washington would result in some other proposition more agreeable. Instead of this, the American government simply assents to further negotiations at Manila. But since the United States cannot be forced to maintain the friars in opposition to the natives, it is obvious that their withdrawal in one way or another is as certain as anything human can be.

### The People With Roosevelt.

That public opinion is overwhelmingly in favor of President Roosevelt's Cuban policy has been demonstrated by the cordial approval of that policy by Republican conventions, even in states whose representatives led the opposition. The Michigan convention adopted the ambiguous course of endorsing both the President and the representatives who opposed the Cuban reciprocity program, but subsequent events in that state have strikingly confirmed the general statement that the people are with the President.

Representative Sheldon, of the Twelfth Michigan district, is the fourth Michigan representative to be defeated for renomination, and it is a coincidence worth noting that all four of these Michigan Republicans were men who were in the forefront against the Cuban policy of President Roosevelt. Mr. Sheldon himself was one of the men who organized the campaign against the Cuban reciprocity bill, and it was thought that his work in this matter would strengthen him in his district. Instead, he is repudiated by his Republican constituents. The other three representatives who have been denied a renomination are H. C. Smith, Edgar Weeks and H. H. Aplin. The very acts which they thought would strengthen them with a beet sugar constituency proved their undoing. The Michigan Republicans, like those of nearly every other state, believe with the President and the party leaders that justice and good faith demand that the United States should reduce the Cuban tariff on reciprocal terms.

### International Conference on Trusts.

The suggestion comes from abroad that trusts, the adequate treatment of which has taxed the resources of legislators both in commonwealth and nation here, be dealt with by an international conference. This proposal comes from Russia, where it is spoken of as an application in the economic domain of the principles of The Hague conference. News of the proposal comes by way of London, where it is said a note containing it was presented to the British government by the Russian ambassador. In this note it was suggested that the powers that signed the Brussels sugar convention should consider in common means to protect international commerce against the artificial depression of prices, not only by government measures, such as export bounties or the control of production, but also by the much more dangerous processes adopted by trusts, private undertakings or cartels, which tend artificially to influence the international market. What the prospects are of such a conference being called does not apepar. The proposal is significant of the impression which the trust as an economic phenomenon has produced upon the imaginations of men.

### Minister Wu to Go.

Though Wu Ting Fang may be succeeded as Chinese minister at Washington by an Oriental familiar with our language and to some extent with our politics and our diplomacy, the departure of Minister Wu will be regretted sincerely by the American people. He is, we believe, the first Chinese minister who had sufficient familiarity with the English language to speak it in public; he is certainly the first Chinese minister who has had a thorough knowledge of the American people. At his post in Washington during a period of great importance and of unusual difficulty, he has been a conspicuous success. The American people have learned to respect him for his ability and to admire him for many charming traits of character. His successor will be Sir Liang Chen. This Chinese diplomat was a member of the third party of Chinese students sent to this country to study American customs; the first party arrived in 1877, and the third within a short time thereafter. About ten years ago he was the interpreter at the Chinese legation at Washington, and during his stay there continued his studies. Minister Wu, who knows him well, speaks in high praise of his character, and adds that Sir Liang is thoroughly familiar with American affairs. This last statement must, of course, be taken with some degree of allowance, for no foreigner absent from this country for ten years and busily occupied elsewhere can be said to be thoroughly familiar with our affairs. There seems to be no doubt that Sir Liang is a man of unusual attainments and of great skill in diplomacy. For many years he was closely associated with Li Hung Chang, the greatest Chinese statesman of modern times. He accompanied Earl Li as secretary in the peace mission to Japan after the war between China and Japan, and he was one of Earl Li's secretaries at the time of the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria. Recently Sir Liang was in London as one of the principal members of the Chinese embassy sent to the coronation of Edward VII. He is said to be only 38 years of age.

### Consul General Bragg.

General Bragg, United States consul-general at Havana, is entirely right in his contention, that a man, whatever his official position, has a perfect right, as against third parties, to speak his mind freely to his wife on any subject under the sun, so long as he does not betray other people's secrets; that his letters to his wife are matters entirely between himself and his wife and nobody's else's business, and that if through mischance or his wife's indiscretion the contents of such letters become public he is not to blame.

But all this is as entirely irrelevant to the question, whether or not General Bragg shall be retained in his position as United tSates consul-general at Havana, as it is true. Admitting General Bragg's right to hold any opinion he pleases about the Cubans, admitting his right frankly to express his opinion in a confidential letter to his wife, admitting that the betrayal of his confidence was in no sense his fault, but entirely his misfortune, the question whether or not his misfortune has destroyed his usefulness as United States consul-general at Havana, which is the question whether or not he shal be retined in that post, remains entirely unaffected by the admissions.

It is not required that the objections of a foreign people to the diplomatic representative of the United States sent to reside among them shall be reasonable and philosophical. If they don't like him and can't get along with him, if he is "non grata" for any reason or no reason, the only thing to do with him is to recall him and send somebody else in his place. And the recall in no wise reflects on the recalled official. The fact that a square peg won't fit in a round hole is no reproach to the peg.

### China's Good Friend.

Still another request for the good offices of the United States has come from China. This time the State department has been asked to aid in securing an amelioration of the demands made by some of the powers in connection with the payment of the war indemnity. It is insisted that China is unable to make payments on account of the indemnity in gold, and that to require payments in gold will only impair the financial power of China without benefiting the financial condition of the foreign governments in any way. If payments in gold are required, it is declared, the price of gold will rise, the prices of foreign goods will have to rise with it, and few among the Chinese will be able to buy foreign goods at their enhanced prices. The only gainers will be a few bankers. In response to the suggestion that customs duties be collected in gold, it is urged that the gain from collecting duties in this metal would not by any means balance the loss sustained in making indemnity payments in gold. If, now, it be once decided that the indemnity payments shall be made in silver the price of gold will, it is declared, become more equitable, and the powers, by exchanging silver for gold, will not suffer loss. This is a subject which has been pressing for attention for some time. The attitude of the United States is clear enough. If the other powers can be brought to follow its lead China will get the relief it asks.

## The Filipinos and the Friars.

The "friars" in the Philippines, who are now the subject of controversy, are the members in the islands of four of the monastic orders of the Roman Catholic church. They are the Augustinians, the Dominicans, the Carmelites and the Franciscans. These orders of monks are not confined to the Philippines, but are found throughout the Catholic world. These monks have been holding positions as parish priests in the towns and villages of the islands. Under Spanish rule, of course, government taxes were raised for the support of the churches. These friars are all Spaniards, and of course were loyal to the government of that country. They formed an important factor in Spanish control. The natives, except the Moros of the southern islands, and some of the interior tribes who are yet barbarian, are devout Roman Catholics. The friars were their spiritual guides, and naturally exercised a very great influence over their parishioners, extending much farther than the usual relation between parisioner and priest. Many strange tales are told by the Filipinos as to the extent to which the friars carried their functions. In some cases, if these tales are to be believed, they practically directed the daily life and labor of the people.

Besides all this, these monastic orders, chiefly the Dominicans and Augustinians, gradually obtained the ownership of large areas of fertile lands, which were rented out to the natives through the friars in charge of the parish. Thus the function of landlords was added to those exercised by the friars. So far as we are able to judge, this relation of landlord and tenant was the one which created the most friction, and caused the natives to become disaffected toward the friars.

These conditions, and the resulting ill-feeling toward the monastic orders, antedated the Spanish war by many years. As the Spanish character does not lend itself to the voluntary righting of abuses the feeling against the friars deepened as time went on, until finally it culminated in the insurrection under Aguinaldo, a considerable time before our difficulty with Spain began. The uprising was not directly for Filipino independence, but against the friars. That insurrection ended with the treaty of Biacnabato, made between the Spanish authorities and Aguinaldo, in which it was promised that the friar system should be reformed; and Aguinaldo received a considerable sum of money to leave the islands. He went to Hong Kong, where he stayed until Dewey's victory. Then he came to Luzon, and began plotting for Filipino independence. It is not clear that this matter of throwing off the dominion of Spain had been entertained before by him.

Now that the war in the islands is practically over, the question of the friars is a source of constant trouble. They have been driven by the natives from many of their parishes, and the Americans have had to protect them from actual violence. Were it not for us, they would all be driven from the islands by force, and their lands be confiscated. This question is not one of religion at all. The Filipinos are Catholics, as was said before. They do not object to the religion of the friars, but to their landlordism and meddling with affairs of the natives outside of their duties as parish priests. It is of the utmost importance to the establishment of good feeling among the natives toward the United States that they shall be convinced that the old rule of the friars has passed, never to return.

The United States government has considered this matter very carefully, and the fullest information has been obtained from the American authorities in the islands. The only thing that will satisfy the natives is the withdrawal of the monastic orders from the islands. But it would be a high-handed proceeding, repugnant to American ideas, for the government to order them to leave, and to deport them by force in case of refusal. Furthermore, their large property interests there cannot be confiscated. In the city of Manila alone, the Dominicans and Augustinians own property valued at $6,000,000, while the Catholic church itself has holdings only to the extent of $3,500,000.

So the proposition was made to the pope, as the head of the church, and, of course, of the monastic orders, to purchase the property of the latter in the islands at a fair valuation, to be established by arbitrators—conditioned upon the withdrawal of all the friars, one-half to go within nine months after the payment of the first third of the indemnity, and the remainder inside of two years.

The answer of the vatican to this was somewhat unexpected. It agrees to the purchase of the property of the orders by the United States, and for arbitrating the price, and to all the other details suggested in the proposition of the United States government; but it refuses to recall the friars. The excuse is made that this would be contrary to the rights guaranteed by the treaty of peace with Spain, and it is alleged this would put the vatican into conflict with Spain. This allegation is based on article 9 of the treaty of Paris, which says that Spanish subjects in the area ceded to the United States may remain there or remove therefrom, retaining the right to sell or dispose of their property, and that "they shall also have the right to carry on their industry, commerce and professions." The vatican asks, "if the United States cannot order the withdrawal of the friars, how can the pope do so, especially when it has been proved that all the accusations made against them were partly false, partly exaggerated and partly inexact?" We may dismiss this characterization of the accusations against the friars as a bit of diplomacy. The facts are too well established to be overthrown by an opinion from the Roman curia.

So the matter stands, Gov. Taft is about to sail for Manila, and Uncle Sam's last word is that any future negotiations must take place between the governor of the Philippines at Manila and an apostolic delegate appointed for the purpose. This government has refused to permit the spoliation of the friars by the natives, as it would do were the case reversed. They cannot be returned to their parishes, for this government has no authority to compel any religious organization to receive a pastor by force. The hostility of the natives and the lack of occupation must eventually compel the friars to seek some other country. The United States has exhausted its authority in protecting their lives and property. The effort that is making by some ill-advised Catholics in this country to create a political issue out of the matter will fail. No right-minded man can justly criticise anything in the acts or attitude of the United States government toward the friars, or toward the church of Rome.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

BY THE SAD SEA WAVES.

He—I gave that man over there a dollar last week, and he certainly did make me sweat for it.
She—Who is he?
He—He runs a Turkish bath establishment.

### IRISH LACE

A charming small hat of Irish lace. The medium brim is encircled with a scarf of black thread lace. Four yellow roses are caught at the left side by a huge knot of black satin ribbon.

Love better what is best.
Even here below, but more in heaven above. (Wordsworth.

## Current Events.

Between thirty-five and fifty miners are killed by explosion in Daly-West mine near Park City, Utah.

Tornado causes a loss of $[illegible] in crops and property in Minnesota and North Dakota.

Boston street department employs photographer to take "snap shots" of city employes found loafing and killing time.

Santa Fe merges two Pacific coast lines with main system to simplify management and bookeeping.

George Huber and George Taylor escaped from the Valparaiso, Ind., jail by unscrewing a sheet of steel from the ceiling and crawling along the roof. Taylor is from Chicago.

The residence of French Consul General De Lamagre at San Francisco was entered by a porch climber of diamonds and jewelry valued at $3,800.

P. M. Clement, of Rutland, has been unanimously nominated for governor by the Local Option league of Vermont. W. W. Aiken, of Ludlow, was nominated for lieutenant governor.

President censures General Jacob H. Smith and retires him from the active list, approving finding of court-martial which investigated his "kill or burn" order.

President issues an order barring political "pulls" and influence in securing discharges of enlisted men from the army.

Order providing new uniforms for the army will go into effect January 1. It makes numerous and radical changes in the dress to be worn by officers.

Secretary Root on his final note of instructions to Taft wants the Vatican assured that the removal of the friars from the Philippines is demanded only to meet wishes of Philippine Roman Catholics.

Wyoming Republicans renominated Gov. De Forest Richards and other state officials except treasurer.

Capt. Dickman, Eighth cavalry, may get into trouble over Kansas speech accusing foreign officials at Pekin of loafing and calling Japanese pompous and Russians loafers.

China appealed to United States to aid settlement of indemnity troubles, as payments too heavy for country to bear and further taxes will stir revolt.

Engineer on Long Island railroad testing broke locomotive whistle, and scream lasted to Oyster Bay, twenty-four miles; citizens there supposed noise referred to President Roosevelt, and got excited.

Tidal wave swept Lake Michigan at Chicago and breakwaters and piers were covered, steamers shaken and small boats thrown ashore; rise of seven feet measured, and attributed to high barometer and sudden drop.

Fourteen girls drowned near Isle of Shoals, off New Hampshire coast, by capsizing of yacht during squall; fifteenth girl trapped in cabin and only three escaped.

Friends of the administration consider the failure to obtain renomination of four Michigan congressmen who opposed Cuban reciprocity an indication that the people are supporting the President's policy.

Manila health board will remove 4,000 natives from the slums of the city in order to check the spread of cholera.

Consul General Bragg's letter in which his wife reflecting on Cubans likely to cause his recall from Havana. Cuban government has taken notice and Attache H. O. Squiers asked as to Bragg's responsibility.

Paul Morton, of Chicago, predicts that an enormous corn crop, which may reach 2,500,000,000 bushels, will be harvested.

Two hundred and nineteen Leyte insurgent officers surrendered and took oath of allegiance to American government; two bands of ladrones surrounded by constabulary and majority killed.

Chairman Babcock, of Republican congressional campaign committee, in Chicago interview, said fall campaign will consist chiefly of speechmaking; literature features overdone in 1898 and 1900.

Senator C. H. Dietrich (Neb.) met fear with his constituents by opposing President Roosevelt's Cuban policy; was given cold welcome at Lincoln.

Dun & Co.'s weekly trade review found industrial conditions greatly improved, due to settlement of labor disputes and good crop outlook. Heavy fall trade is expected.

John W. Gates, in New York interview, predicted railroad consolidations will continue till all minor lines are absorbed; profits will grow enormously from better methods and improvements; rebates sufficient to pay national debt.

Illinois Manufacturers' association planning campaign to secure uniform corporation laws among different states, and of commercial bodies everywhere to be sought, as need is urgent.

United States ignored by Russia in invitations to international trust conference proposed by czar of Russia, and is believed aimed at United States and proposal for retaliatory tariff on American products.

Cuba requested that United States coaling station in Havana harbor be given up. Governor General Wood already has turned over title, and request will be granted.

Immigrants arriving in last fiscal year numbered 730,798, an increase of [illegible] over 1901.

United States Steel company will erect $10,000,000 tube plant at McKeesport, Pa.

Miners' national convention, Indianapolis, voted against calling general strike; appropriated $50,000 for men now out; 10 per cent assessment on miners' wages from July 16, and 25 per cent reduction in union officers' salaries.

Iowa commission decided to spend $[illegible],000 on St. Louis exposition building and $75,000 on exhibits.

Government engineer recommended $485,061 appropriation for river improvement at Pittsburg; uncompleted contracts call for $671,477.

Commander W. H. Smith detailed to supervise training of naval militia for active service.

Steamer Belgenland, Philadelphia for Queenstown, with 129 cabin passengers aboard, towed into Halifax after drifting four days in North Atlantic with broken propeller shaft.

Proceedings to oust Cleveland city comptroller from office begun by Ohio attorney general; court granted writ of mandamus voting franchises or privileges until case is heard.

Status of Filipinos in their relation to foreign countries is being established by state department.

Matter of extradition of Greene and Gaynor a problem for Canada which is international in its effect.

Capt. Putnam Bradlee Strong disappears from New York, after giving notice of intended suicide and pawning, it is said, $100,000 worth of jewels belonging to May Yohe.

Floods in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri cause damage estimated to mount into the millions.

Strike movement involving 50,000 clothing workers is inaugurated in New York.

Friends of Governor La Follette, of Wisconsin, boom him as a candidate for the Presidency, believing that he will prove a powerful figure in national politics.

### FOREIGN.

Queen of the Belgians suffers from marked weakness of the heart and her condition is regarded as serious.

John W. Mackay is victim of heat prostration in London.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is said restored to health that she is expected home Saturday.

Earl Cadogan resigns the lord lieutenancy of Ireland, and the Duke of Marlborough may be appointed to succeed him.

J. P. Morgan defeated Charles T. Yerkes in contest for London underground railroad charter; parliament voted Morgan grant from Hammersmith to city by v

## LAND COLUMN.

Advertisements under this head, three lines (21 words) for one dollar each insertion, from Blade subscribers only, and from none others.

Sale or Exchange. Well improved 80-acre farm, joining town Birch Tree, Mo.; also flour mill with latest improvements. For particulars, address W. I. Marshall, Birch Tree, Mo.

For Sale: House and lot of ¼ acre, in village of 80 miles from Buffalo. Knitting mill, near graded and high school and depot. Barn and hen house, apple trees, berries, etc. Cost $3,000—will take $2,500 cash or half on long time. Mrs. A. H. Cramer, Arcade, N. Y.

## Publishers' Column

### New Watch List.

Owing to the recent advance in prices on cases and movements, we are obliged to withdraw all quotations on watches made previous to March 1st. However, we shall continue to offer our readers a few first-class, reliable watches at prices lower than they can be purchased elsewhere. Remember, our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

All the men's watches are the popular 16 size. In the ladies' watches we give choice of two sizes, 6 size being the regular size lady's watch, and 0 size being the smallest lady's watch made. All watches are sent by registered mail.

### Men's Watches.

No. 51—Silveroid case, open face, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin movement.....$6.50
No. 52—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$10.75
No. 53—Same case, Jas. Boss, engine turned, hunting, gold filled, guaranteed to wear 20 years, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement.....$14.50
No. 54—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$18.00
No. 55—Screw back and bezel, open face, 20-year, engine turned, gold filled case, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement.....$12.00
No. 56—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.50

### Ladies' Watches.

No. 60—Six size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, guaranteed 20 years, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$13.00
No. 61—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.00
No. 62—0 size, gold filled, fancy engraved, screw case, 20-year guarantee, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement....$14.25
No. 63—0 size, 20-year, open face case, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$12.75

All our watches are stem wind and stem set.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

## Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.


### 2103—Cherrie Frock.

Sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. The design shows a novel little frock, having the waist cut the same in back and front. The deep yoke vest is faced on the lining, and the blouse

is slightly full at the waist. The sleeves have the lingerie puff, and the straight skirt is gathered all around. Silk, woolen and cotton goods will be found most desirable for this model.

### 2092—Narcissus Waist.

Sizes 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. A most attractive full blouse is shown in the illustration. It has the fronts tucked down about three inches, and made over a fitted lining; a tucked chemisette is faced on the lining, and a pretty yoke effect is given by a pointed Breton band.

The back of the waist is plain, and the sleeves are tucked from shoulder to elbow, then plain about four inches, then tucked to the wrist, forming a puff at the elbow. Any of the pretty soft materials that tuck easily may be used for this model.

### 2105—Esmeralda Frock.

Sizes 2 and 4 years. Nothing can be more simple or practical for little folks'

dresses than the loose yoke slip shown in the illustration. It is cut with a little circular yoke, and the full skirt is gathered and joined to the yoke, the joining being hidden by a fitted bertha. All kinds of dainty cotton fabrics, as well as silk and

light-weight woolens are suitable for this model, with the yoke of all-over tucking, lace or embroidery.

### 2090—Evandale Waist.

Sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40 Bust Measure. This design suitable for all kinds of silk, cotton and light woolen fabrics. The yoke extends to the belt in front, and the outer front is tucked down about three inches.

The back is plain and the sleeves plain, with a cuff to the elbow. This design will be found particularly desirable to renovate half-worn gowns, as a combination of materials may be used.

## Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

### 2342—Wallack Waist.

Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 Bust Measure.

### 2300—Neville Skirt.

Sizes medium and large. In this attractive waist pattern extra sizes are provided and in the large sizes an extra gore under the arm gives the pattern the desired fullness. It is made with a lining, and has the surplice front over a tucked chemisette. The broad collar is square in the

back. The skirt is a charming model, circular in shape, with three gathered ruffles giving the fashionable flare at the lower edge. One ruffle only is furnished with the pattern, and, of course, the use of the three ruffles is optional.

### 2348—Mabley Guimpe.

Sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It is quite essential that the guimpe shall fit smoothly, and in order to do this should be formed to a waist body, as shown in the design. For summer the guimpe is made of thin

fabrics, notably of embroidery, or of strips of embroidery and tucks in parallel lines. For cold weather it may be lined, and made of silk or any woolen goods; challie and mohair make good school guimpes, or any of the attractive materials used for summer will answer quite as well.

### 2347—Nellie Baby Dress.

Sizes, 2 years only.

This is a dainty little costume for the 2-year-old baby, and it will not fail to please



the most fastidious mother. The long shoulder effect is shown in this design in the yoke of embroidery with the lace ruffle on its edge. The sleeve is the full bishop sleeve, and the full skirt will lend itself to any desired decoration, although the deep embroidered nainsook flounce is recommended. The plain hem, hemstitched if possible, would be quite as dainty as the other decoration and less expensive. Two yards of goods are required to make this frock.

**DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay**

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

# THE NEW MAINE.

## She Proves Herself a Very Speedy Craft.

Philadelphia, July 18.—The new battleship Maine, built by the Cramps to replace the ill-fated Maine, returned to this city last night after a satisfactory builder's trial at sea. The new war vessel proved herself to be a very speedy ship for her size, averaging 18.29 knots an hour, over a measured course. Her contract calls for a speed of eighteen knots. In a preliminary run the Maine attained a speed of 19.95 knots an hour, which she maintained for a period of 30 minutes. Her machinery worked smoothly, and the performance of the big ship in every other particular was satisfactory to her builders.

The Maine left the shipyards on Tuesday and lay at the Delaware breakwater until Monday night. On board of her, as guests of the Cramps, were several government officials, officers of the Turkish navy, who are overseeing the building of the Ottoman cruiser at Cramps, and a number of prominent people of this city. The Maine was sent to sea shortly after 7 o'clock Wednesday night for a preliminary run. The course was laid southeast of Overfalls lightship, and for an hour and 38 minutes the great warship was sent ahead at top speed. From the very start of the run it was seen that she would exceed her contract speed, and there was much satisfaction expressed when calculations, made after the run, showed that the vessel had maintained an average speed of 18.08 knots an hour.

For 30 minutes during this run she had a burst of speed of 19.95 knots an hour, which is considered extraordinary for a vessel of the Maine's displacement.

After the preliminary spin, the Maine was allowed to drift all night and in the morning she lay 22 miles southeast of Five-fathom Bank lightship. The vessel was headed for the lightship, and then the real test of the trial was begun over a measured course of 21 miles, from the Five-fathom bank to the Overfalls lightship. During the night every part of the machinery was inspected and thoroughly oiled and cleaned, and as a result the big ship increased her speed of the night before and placed her average figures at 18.29. The test was so satisfactory to the builders that her nose was immediately turned toward Delaware bay and this city was reached at 8:30 o'clock last night.

## WILL USE AUTOMOBILES.

Hagerstown, Ind., July 19.—The postmaster general has issued special authority to Oscar Werking, mail carrier on rural route No. 2 from Hagerstown, to use an automobile in making his daily delivery of mail. According to the official document Mr. Werking is the only rural route agent in the country who regularly uses an automobile in his work. His route is thirty-two miles long. He had a fine horse and started to use the animal to make the daily trips. For several weeks the horse stood up to the work in good condition, but when the winter rains made the roads heavy it was found to be all but impossible to urge the horse over the long route every day. Occasionally Mr. Werking would go over the route on his bicycle.

He continued to make the deliveries in that manner until a few weeks ago, when he determined to invest in an automobile. The machine cost $600, which is exactly the amount of money Mr. Werking receives for a year's work in delivering the mail. It is estimated that it will cost less than a third as much to operate and maintain the automobile as it does to keep a horse and vehicle in repair. With the automobile he covers the route in two hours and a half. The patrons along the route are rejoicing over the fact that they get their mail, many of them, almost six hours earlier than before, as frequently when delivering with a horse the entire day was consumed in making the trip.

The experiment has attracted wide attention and many other carriers are considering the matter of purchasing automobiles to use in their work. The postoffice department is highly in favor of the innovation and will encourage its adoption in many places. An official test will be made of this machine in the near future, when a report will be made to the postmaster general on points covering the time required to cover the route, the expense of maintaining the machine in repair and al lother questions touching the good of the service.

## FROM CAPE TO CAIRO.

Washington, July 17.—Before many years the world may be astonished to find that the long-fostered dream of the late Cecil Rhodes for the opening up of the Dark Continent has become a reality, and that a consecutive line of steel rails stretches from Cairo to Cape Town. The State department has made public an interesting report on development in Africa from United States Consul Randal, at Beirut, bearing date of May 10. The consul says that by an agreement signed at Brussels with the King of the Belgians the German route was abandoned and the railway from Cairo to the Cape is to be carried through the Congo Free State to the upper waters of the Nile. From Stanley Falls, on the upper Congo, a railway is to be built to Mahagi, on Lake Albert Nyanza, and this connection will supply the missing link between the Cape and Egyptian railways.

Consul Randal points out that the new railway project does not necessarily replace the original central line through German territory as planned by Mr. Rhodes and the German government. In fact he says that it is quite likely, if the proposed railroad is built from the coast of Dar-Es-Salaam, the capitol of German East Africa, that the original Cape to Cairo scheme by way of Tabora will be realized.

## CAUGHT IN THE ICE.

Port Townsend, Wash., July 16.—The steamship Portland, Captain Lindquist, from Nome, has arrived. The Portland, which was caught in the ice of Bering sea, left San Francisco April 19. She encountered slush ice May 17. Three days later heavy ice set in and the Portland was made a prisoner.

On May 17 the steamer Jeanie also stuck in the ice, and the two vessels were almost constantly in company until they escaped.

On June 15 the Portland was caught in an ice jam, which lifted her entirely out of the water. On June 26 clear water was sighted and, after a desperate struggle, both the Portland and the Jeanie escaped. The Portland sustained no damage, but the Jeanie's propeller was broken and was still at Nome when the Portland left.

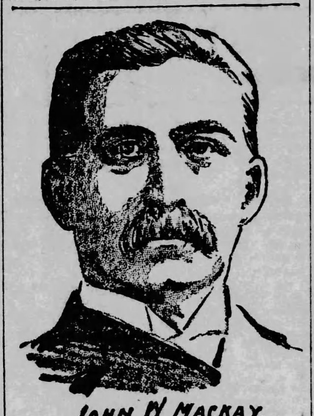
Earthquake shocks at St. Vincent island damaged buildings in Kingston and caused panic.

Seven directors of Prussian banks are sent to prison and fined for falsifying balance sheets.

# BONANZA KING DEAD

## Last of the Four Men Who Discovered the Big Bonanza.

London, July 21.—J. W. Mackay, of San Francisco, who has been suffering from heat prostration since Tuesday last, died at his residence on Carlton House terrace at 6:30 o'clock last evening. In




the morning a consultation was held by three physicians, Mr. Mackay grew worse as the day progressed. He was unconscious most of the time and died very peacefully. The immediate cause of death was heart failure. The right lung was found to be congested and the symptoms indicated pneumonia.

Mrs. Mackay, her mother and Countess Telfener were present when Mr. Mackay died, and Princess Galatro Colonna arrived from Paris a half hour after her stepfather's death.

Mr. Mackay was the last surviving member of the four Bonanza kings of San Francisco, Flood, O'Brien and Fair, the others having long since died.

For the past 18 years Mr. Mackay had passed most of his time in the east and in London, making his annual visits to the Pacific coast to look after his property interests in California and Nevada. On the occasion of his last visit to San Francisco, early this summer, Mr. Mackay completed arrangements for a landing place for the new Pacific cable, a project that he was much interested in.

During a visit to San Francisco in 1892, Mr. Mackay was shot and slightly wounded by W. D. Rippey, who had a fancied grievance against him, dating from the stock broking days of the Comstock.

Mr. Mackay went to California in 1851 via Panama. He at once entered a mine, working with pick and shovel in the placers of the American river and at Downieville. In 1859 he went to Virginia City, Nev., and began mining on the Comstock with varying success. His first real start towards success was made when he became superintendent of the Kentucky mine in Gold Hill. In 1863 Mackay formed a partnership with Flood, O'Brien and Fair.

In 1871, this famous mining quartet purchased the site of the Bonanza territory north of the Ophir mine on the celebrated Comstock ledge. They began work on a lode abandoned by Sharon and other large operators. The enterprise was a fruitful source of ridicule in mining circles, nothing but financial disaster being freely predicted. Without losing heart or patience, the four men continued, expending half a million dollars in prospecting operations. The ledge was struck and over $110,900,000 were added to the world's stock of precious metals. No accurate estimate of Mr. Mackay's holdings in California and Nevada can be made, but it will run up into many millions. He was the owner of valuable real estate in San Francisco and had interests in mines throughout California and Nevada.

Mr. Mackay was in his 72d year. At the time he was taken ill he was in close touch with his vast business interests and was still the president of the Nevada Bank of San Francisco, which he founded many years ago in conjunction with Flood and Fair. He was also president of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company and a heavy owner in the Commercial Cable Company, which he founded with James Gordon Bennett.

**Enormous Estate Left by Mackay.**

San Francisco, July 21.—Richard Dey, a close personal friend and former confidential secretary of the late John W. Mackay, in an interview last night said:

"I don't suppose Mr. Mackay himself knew within $20,000,000 of what he was worth. His business was in such order and his arrangements were so carefully made that everything will go on just as though he were still alive. He was president of the Mackay-Bennett Cable company, president of the Postal Telegraph company and president of the prospective Pacific Commercial Cable company, vice president of the new $7,000,000 sugar refinery at Yonkers, N. Y., of which Gus Spreckles is president, director of the Canadian Pacific railway, director of the Southern Pacific and director of the new proposed railway from Havana to Santiago in Cuba. He was one of the largest owners of the White Nob Copper company of Mackay, Idaho. He was interested with Charles D. Lane in the Wild Goose Mining company at Nome. He was heavily interested in the Sprague Elevator and Electrical works of New York.

"In San Francisco Mr. Mackay owned half the Nevada block, the Grand Opera house and the Big Lot at the southeast corner of Market and Fourth streets. He owned, together with Flood, the Buriburi ranch of about 1,000 acres in San Mateo county, the Coleman tract of about 1,500 acres in and adjacent to the city of San Raffael and 3,000 acres of timber land in Mendocino county. He owned several thousand acres of wood land in Nevada between Reno and Truckee. In New York city he owned the Postal Telegraph building, a sixteen story structure, and he was the largest owner of the Commercial Cable company's building, a twenty-one story structure, and the property adjacent to it. He owned the Territorial Enterprise, a newspaper at Virginia, Nev. Mrs. Mackay owns the palatial house in which he died in London.

"Mr. Mackay was a member of the Pacific Union club of San Francisco and of the Merchants' Exchange. He was a staunch Republican but before the civil war he was a Democrat. Again and again he refused to be senator from Nevada. In religion he was a Roman Catholic and two of his warmest friends were the late Bishop Montagne with jurisdiction over northern California and a large part of Nevada, and Archbishop Riordan. Mr. Mackay for a long time virtually supported the Catholic orphan asylum and its 130 children at Virginia, Nev. In New York he maintained five or six free beds in hospitals in memory of his son Willie who died six years ago at the age of 26. Mr. Mackay always was doing good quietly and giving money. A large number of regular pensioners will miss him.

"Mr. Mackay came to America from Ireland as an infant with his father, who was afterward naturalized. But along in 1887 James G. Fair, who was Mr. Mackay's partner and was born in Ireland, could not remember whether or not the elder Fair was naturalized, so to make sure, Fair and Mackay were naturalized together at Virginia, Nev., by their friend, 'Sandy' W. Baldwin, who was United States district judge."

**Burial to Be in Brooklyn.**

London, July 21.—The remains of John W. Mackay, of San Francisco, who died yesterday evening, will be taken to New York for interment in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn. The exact date of the removal of the body and the arrangements for the funeral will not be decided until the arrival in London of his son, Clarence Mackay, who sailed from New York on Saturday last. Mrs. John W. Mackay is quite prostrated with grief. The afternoon newspapers, as well as the morning papers, print long obituary notices of Mr. Mackay.

## SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

Frankfort, Ind., July 21.—Over at Mechanicsburg, a small town ten miles south of this city, and in the country surrounding the town, smallpox has been epidemic for several weeks, and scores of families have been quarantined, while from twenty to fifty cases are reported, some of which are of a serious nature.

The disease struck the country just when the wheat threshing was beginning, and when every hour of the day was money to the farmers. The owners of thresining machines refused to go into that part of the county to do the work, for fear of the disease, and it looked as though much of the crop would be lost, and that it would be impossible to get any of it threshed. Finally the farmers themselves hit up a plan to do the work, and it is working nicely. Those who are quarantined or who live in the smallpox district have formed what they call a smallpox ring, allowing no one who has not been exposed to the disease to become a member, and they are going ahead doing each others' threshing, having secured two machines. The farmers who live outside the smallpox district have also formed a ring allowing no one that has been exposed to the disease to become a member and they are going ahead threshing for those farmers who reside in the same neighborhood, but who as yet are outside the quarantine. In this way all of the farmers can get their wheat threshed, and avoid exposing outsiders to the disease. The board of health consented to this sort of an arrangement, and as the farmers are very cautious, it is not believed that any new cases will result.

## THE NEW MINISTER.

New York, July 21.—The Hon. C. K. Tseng secretary to the Chinese legation at Washington, arrived at quarantine on the Umbria and came up to the city yes-

terday afternoon The secretary brought with him his wife, who was formally Miss Burnet, of London. Mrs. Tseng said she would spend the winter in Washington with friends. She was dressed in ordinary garb, but her husband had on his native dress.

"Sir Liang Chen Tung, the new minister to the United States, is a very clever man," said Mr. Tseng. "He will arrive next week, and I am sure he will be liked over here. Mr. Wu Ting Fang will be highly honored on his return to China."

## POLES ARE IRRITATED.

Berlin, July 18.—Polish hostility to the Germans is expressed in the celebration of the defeat of the Knights of St. John at Tannenberg by the Poles and Lithuanians in 1410 by a thanksgiving mass in the cathedral of Gnesen, province of Posen, where the Wreschen school riot trials took place last November. It does not appear that the Archbishop of Gnesen was the celebrant, but a large number of priests took part in the ceremony. It is understood that the archbishop, Von Stablewski, who had often shown anti-German sentiments, consented to the celebration, which has caused the Prussian press to declare that such a treasonable demonstration should not be allowed on German soil. It is only another incident of the bitterness of the Poles.

The army, until the recent revival of Polish national feeling, had been free from outbreaks of racial antipathies, but, according to the Taegliche Rundschau, a body of Polish recruits instead of answering the roll call with the German word "hier" recently replied with the Polish "zde." The offenders were punished by short terms of arrest.

Austrian-Poland newspapers of the most violent tendencies have been largely circulated in the German-Polish provinces. The Prussian cabinet has long been meditating the adoption of steps to exclude this outside propaganda which is not reachable by German law, and the imperial chancellor, Count Von Buelow, has just promulgated an order forbidding the circulation in Cracow of the Przagled Aszechpolske.

## AN ASSUMED NAME.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 19.—The mystery surrounding the identity of the man known as "Charles Hill," who died at the Good Samaritan hospital here on May 17, leaving $142,000 in cash, has been solved. His real name was Salem Charles, and his home was at Brimfield, Mass.

The story of the search for heirs by the public administrator and his attorney, Leon Moss, is interesting. After following innumerable alleged "clues," all of which came to naught, Administrator Kellogg found among the deceased's effects an old family Bible, on the fly leaf of which was written sentences almost faded and rendered almost illegible by age. The writing was magnified and the name of "Charles" and "Brim-Mass.," were deciphered. Attorney Moss went to Brimfield, Mass., and without disclosing his identity found a family named Charles, which had been prominent in that locality for 200 years. After a thorough investigation Moss became convinced that he had found the family of the deceased. There are eight direct heirs to the estate, the most prominent of which is Salem Darius Charles, chairman of the board of street commissioners of Boston.

## ANARCHIST CAUGHT.

London, July 19.—A dispatch from Milan, Italy, to the Daily Telegraph, reports the arrest by the police at Braya, near Turin, of a young barber, who recently arrived there from Paterson, N. J. The prisoner gives his name as Tonetti, which is believed to be assumed, and confesses that he is an anarchist. Papers which were seized at his domicile, include correspondence with Paterson anarchists, and a document indicating that it was Tonetti's intention to assassinate King Victor Emmanuel, who frequently traverses Braya on a motor car, on his way to his private estates.

# FIERCE TORNADO

## Swept the City of Baltimore With Loss of Life.

Baltimore, July 21.—A fierce tornado characterized by a wiad storm of extraordinary velocity, thunder, vivid lightning and a heavy rain suddenly burst upon Baltimore yesterday afternoon, coming from the southwest, with the net result that twelve persons lost their lives, hundreds of houses were unroofed, trees in the public parks and streets were torn up by the roots, many buildings damaged and several people injured. The storm exhausted its fury in less than 15 minutes. The damage done in the business part of the city was comparatively slight, being confined to the blowing down of signs and injuries to roofs. It was in the residence parts of the city along the river front and in the harbor where the wind spent its violence.

Of those who perished ten were drowned in the harbor from open boats, one was killed by a falling tree and one by a live wire.

Many persons were rescued from overturned boats in the harbor.

A careful estimate furnished from police headquarters to-day, shows that 200 houses were unroofed during the prevalence of the storm. Six roofs in one block were blown off. The roof of the William Street Independent Methodist church was lifted high in the air and blown over the roofs of other houses to a distance of 150 feet. The stone spire of Holy Cross Catholic church, weighing 500 pounds, was hurled to the ground. A part of the roof of Trinity Protestant Episcopal church was torn off, while the historic steeple of St. Mary's Star of the Sea Catholic church was completely destroyed.

The public squares and parks are considerably wrecked. Patterson park is a scene of desolation. The whole extent of these pleasure grounds is strewn with broken branches and uprooted trees, and the debris completely chokes up the driveways. Many handsome trees in Franklin Square and Druid Hill park as well on the shaded streets, have been uprooted bodily, many falling across the thoroughfares, temporarily blocking them. Much damage has been done to houses in all sections of the city by the falling trees. A tree 100 years old was blown down on Chestnut street.

In the business section of the city numerous plate glass windows have been blown in. Telegraph and telephone service has been crippled to some extent, and many lines are out of use. In the country havoc was wrought among telegraph poles, which were snapped like reeds. In the city and suburbs, there is a tangled mass of wires to be laboriously put in order. An evidence of the strength of the wind was made apparent at the Baltimore & Ohio railroad elevator C, Locust Point. Two large steel doors inclosing the engine room, were torn off their hinges, and thrown some distance from their position.

## LA FOLLETTE WON.

Madison, Wis., July 17.—Governor Robert H. LaFollette carried the day in the state Republican convention, which was the most exciting political gathering ever held in the state. His adherents succeeded in piloting through the convention last night a platform to his liking, which the "stalwart" Republicans in the committee held up for nearly six hours. While the planks favoring primary elections and equalization of taxation were to the "stalwarts'" liking, they stood for them, and waged the battle against the Spooner plank, which practically called upon the senator to stand upon the principles laid down in the platform. After a long wrangle in the committee on resolutions, which was interrupted by side conferences of each faction, the committee decided to bring in two reports. The minority report consisted of but one resolution, endorsing Senator Spooner unconditionally. After a very heated discussion in the convention, accompanied by much confusion, the ma-

jority report was adopted, reconsidered and again adopted, the final vote being 768 to 279.

At this morning's session of the convention, Gov. Robert M. La Follette was renominated.

The vote was as follows: La Follette, 790; Whitehead, 266; Scofield, 5; Froelich, 5; absent 2.

A committee of five was appointed to escort Gov. LaFollette to the convention.

H. B. Chynowith placed Gov. LaFollette in nomination, and was tumultuously applauded as he dwelt upon the principles advocated by the governor.

John M. Whitehead, of Janesville, the stalwart candidate, was placed in nomination by A. S. Mathewson, whose utterances called forth approval from the stalwart wing of the convention.

The convention was called to order at 9:20 by Chairman Bancroft. The stalwarts, while apparently chagrined over their overwhelming defeat, said they would remain in the convention to the last and would fight to the last ditch to sent Senator Spooner back to the upper house at Washington.

James O. Davidson, of the Soldiers' Home, was nominated for lieutenant governor.

## HAHN CASE CONTINUED.

Mansfield, O., July 19.—In the habeas corpus proceedings to-day of Wm. Hahn, wanted in New York for alleged embezzlement of insurance funds, Judge Campbell continued the case until August 15.

## SHAKEN BY EARTHQUAKES.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, July 19.—A dispatch has been receied here from St. Vincent stating that the island is in consternation over a series of violent earthquake shocks. The tremblings began Thursday morning and were so severe that all the business houses of Kingstown were deserted. Many buildings were badly cracked by the shaking of the ground and news from the island is anxiously awaited.

**Missionaries Attacked.**

St. Petersburg, July 18.—The Novoe Vremya publishes a dispatch from Seoul, Korea, which says that two American missionaries have been stoned and beaten on the line of the Seoul-Fusan railroad by Japanese laborers, and that the Japanese minister had expressed regret and promised the severe punishment of the offenders.

# NO STRIKE.

## National Miners' Convention Avoids Dangerous Action.

Convention Hall, Indianapolis, Ind., July 18.—The sentiment among the delegates to the miners' convention this morning was strong as ever against a strike and all danger of such an event is now passed. The anthracite men favoring a strike admitted that there was no chance of a walk-out. They were hopeless last night when a majority of their own men were opposed to a strike, and this morning they came into the convention determined to stand as a unit by the recommendations of President Mitchell. The convention was called to order at a few minutes after 10, and almost immediately a recess of half an hour was taken to enable the delegates to arrange details regarding railroad tickets.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 19.—The statements from the executive session of the miners' convention that $500,000 a week would be necessary to sustain the anthracite coal miners' strike, seems entirely outside the facts. The miners can raise no such tremendous sum. It is learned from extremely reliable authority that Mitchell thinks he can win the strike with $300,000 a week for ten weeks. Even this great sum, which is small comparatively, will be difficult to regularly supply.

The actual paid-up membership of the miners' union in all states is now closely estimated at approximating 100,000 and of these over 40,000 are on strike. About one-fourth of the strikers are unionists, but all must be cared for.

Mitchell's plan is to pay the first three assessments out of the general treasury and to have the remaining assessments come from the districts.

The fullest district treasury is that of Illinois with about $100,000. Next comes Ohio with less than $100,000, and Indiana with about the same amount.

The miners claim to have $2,000,000 in the treasuries of the districts. The general treasury has about $70,000.

**Convention Arranges for Assessments**

Indianapolis, July 19.—When the miners' convention met this morning it was evident that all probability of a strike had vanished utterly. The anthracite men who have favored a strike were practically unanimous in declaring that it would have been unwise to order a general strike. The chances are that the convention will finish its work to-day, and it will be ended by the adoption of the recommendations of President Mitchell, with the exception of amendments in the manner of bringing the assessments upon the members of the union.

At the opening of the convention this morning, "Mother" Jones was given the floor. She made an address, which was enthusiastically cheered by the delegates. She declared that before coming to Indianapolis, she had favored a general strike, but since coming to the convention she had reached the opinion that the conclusion reached by the delegates to avoid such a movement was the wisest course. She urged the delegates to oppose at the congressional elections this fall every man who was favorable to "government by injunction."

President Mitchell called for the report of the special committee. The committee was not ready to report, and a number of addresses were made by delegates. A motion was made by Delegate Ryan, of Illinois, that the convention endorse the meeting of employers and employes, to be held in Minneapolis September 22, for the purpose of discussing the practicability of an universal eight-hour working day.

At 10:45 the convention took a recess of thirty minutes to await the report of the special committee.

The committee finally reported in favor of President Mitchell's recommendations with a few modifications, and the convention adopted the report.

The report contained recommendations as follows:

First—That the national secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers be required to appropriate $50,000 from the funds of the national treasury for the benefit of Districts Nos. 1, 7 and 9 (these are the anthracite districts.)

Second—That all districts and subdistricts and local unions be asked to donate what they can afford for the support of the strike.

Third—That an assessment of 10 per cent be levied upon the earnings of members of unions comprising Districts No. 6, 8, 12, 13, 19, 23 and 25, and that an assessment of 1 per cent per week be made on members of unions in Districts Nos. 2, 5, 11, 14, 15, 16, 20 and 21. This assessment is not to be made against members of union now on strike, but in such cases the assessments are to commence when the strikes are over, the manner of this being arranged by the unions.

Fourth—The assessments to be paid direct by the local unions to Secretary-Treasurer Wilson.

Fifth—That 25 per cent be deducted from the salaries of all national district officers and organizers.

Sixth—That the assessments begin from July 16.

Seventh—That all contributions made by the national organization be distributed pro rata to the anthracite districts in the ratio shown by the last coal reports.

Eighth—That each local union be required to aid, as far as possible, in securing work for men now on strike.

In this connection the good offices of the American Federation of Labor will be requested.

Ninth—That an address be submitted to the American people.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 21.—President Mitchell has made the following estimate of the number of strikers and dependents in each district and weekly revenues to be derived from each district under the decision of the convention, together with amounts of weekly assessments by districts:

| | |
|---|---|
| District No. 1, Pennsylvania—Anthracite miners on strike, 79,500; number of dependents, 397,000 | |
| District No. 7, Pennsylvania—Anthracite miners on strike, 18,000; number of dependents 90,000 | |
| District No. 9, Pennsylvania—Anthracite miners on strike, 52,500; number of dependents, 262,500 | |
| Total number dependents in anthracite field, $500,000 | |
| Estimated weekly expense in anthracite field, $50,000. | |
| District No. 17, West Virginia, bituminous—Number of strikers, 25,000; number of dependents, estimated, 25,000. | |
| Estimated contributions from districts, $50,000; estimated contributions from districts, $10,000; estimated contributions from locals, $30,000—total, $800,000. | |
| Estimated revenues from weekly assessments by districts: | |
| No. 1, Pennsylvania | $ 30,000 |
| No. 5, Pennsylvania | 30,000 |
| No. 6, Ohio | 40,000 |
| No. 8, Indiana block | 5,000 |
| No. 12, Illinois | 30,000 |
| No. 11, Indiana bituminous | 15,000 |
| No. 13, Iowa | 30,000 |
| No. 14, Kansas | 7,000 |
| No. 15, Colorado | 7,000 |
| No. 18, Maryland | 5,000 |
| No. 19, Tennessee | 5,000 |
| No. 20, Alabama | 10,000 |
| No. 21, Arkansas and Indian Territory | 7,000 |
| No. 23, Kentucky | 30,000 |
| No. 24, Missouri | 5,000 |
| Total | $244,000 |
| Estimated public contributions (weekly) | 250,000 |
| Grand total weekly income | $494,000 |

The care of the national organization now will be to see to the collection of the defense fund with which to carry on the strike. Secretary Wilson, who is the financial head of the union, will be in charge of this work and will lose no time in providing to handle the money. It is believed that all the voluntary contributions from the various districts and subdistricts and local organizations will be turned into his hands within the next ten days. These contributions are estimated at $100,000.

A part of the contribution money has already been turned in. The Ohio men before leaving turned over to Secretary Wilson a check for their $10,000. The $50,000 from Illinois is expected to arrive to-morrow. Indiana and Iowa are expected to make their donations at once and the other districts will do the same.

A systematic method will be adopted for canvassing for outside subscriptions in the large cities. The miners hope to raise $250,000 a week from the public contributions, as that much will be needed to bring the sum up to $500,000.

Their exact plan of raising the subscription has not been determined on as President Mitchell declared yesterday the convention was of too recent date to have allowed much time for arranging such details. It is possible, however, the central labor unions in all cities where such organizations exist will be asked to take charge of the raising of subscriptions, which will be forwarded at once to Secretary-Treasurer Wilson.

In some of the largest cities of the country, such as Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and others, headquarters will be established from which the work will be conducted, and committees will be appointed to make the canvass.

## STRIKE ENDED.

Chicago, July 16.—After ten days of strife, the Chicago freight handlers' strike terminated to-day in an unqualified victory for the railroads.

The Association of Railway General Managers, embracing every road which enters Chicago, have issued the following signed statement:

"All of our old men not before on hand for work, reported at the freight houses at noon to-day, and were put to work. No conference was held with any committee or otherwise, since Tuesday, and no agreement was made with the union or with any committee. The men simply reported for work, and they doubtless expect and will receive the pay offered July 1, and which the railroads have been willing all along to pay."

A meeting of the strikers, presided over by President Curran, resulted in an almost unanimous vote to return to work, leaving the wage scale and other questions for settlement between the men and their respective roads.

At the conclusion of the meeting the strikers went by hundreds to the warehouses to apply for their old positions, and the teamsters who have remained out in sympathy, again took up their reins.

## SUMMER ADVICE.

**By One Who Knows.**

Keep cool in hot weather.
"How?"
By eating Grape-Nuts every day.
"Rats!"
No, not rats, but a good, sound fact that thousands make daily use of.

Grape-Nuts is a predigested food which makes digestion easy.

It gives the nourishment without the internal heat caused by heavy carbonaceous foods.

You can feel from ten to twenty degrees cooler than your neighbor when you eat proper food that does not overtax the stomach.

Grape-Nuts is made from certain parts of the grain and by mechanical process the starches are changed into grape sugar in the same manner as the stomach would do in the first act of digestion.

The phosphates of the cereals are retained in Grape-Nuts and these and the grape sugar supply the necessary nourishment to body, brain and nerve centers.

Grape-Nuts is a concentrated food giving strength, vitality and coolness to the body and energy and clearness to the brain, in place of the heavy, sluggish, draggy feeling caused by meat, potatoes, etc.

Another point.

It is thoroughly cooked at the factory by food experts and saves you the trouble.

You get it from the grocer and by adding cream, it is ready to serve.

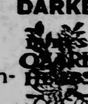
No hot stove, no cross cook, no loss of time or exertion as with other food.

Its crisp taste with the delicate sweet of the grape sugar makes it pleasing to the palate of the most critical epicure.

The recipe book in each package of Grape-Nuts gives many pleasing puddings, salads, entrees and desserts that can be made.

Worth a trial and a pickage will prove it.


**DARKEN YOUR GRAY HAIR**




OZARK HERBS restore gray, streaked or faded hair to its natural color, beauty and softness. Prevents the hair from falling out, promotes its growth, cures and prevents dandruff, and gives the hair a soft, glossy and healthy appearance. IT WILL NOT STAIN THE SCALP, is not sticky or dirty, contains no sugar of lead, nitrate of silver, copperas, or poisons of any kind, but is compound of roots, herbs, barks and flowers. It IS NOT A DYE, but a HAIR TONIC and costs ONLY 25 CENTS TO MAKE ONE PINT. It will produce the most luxuriant tresses from dry, coarse and wiry hair, and bring back the color it originally was before it turned gray. There is more health to the hair in a single package of OZARK HERBS than in all the hair stains and dyes made. Full size package sent by mail, postpaid, for 25 cents. Address OZARK HERB COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

We Pay $20 per thousand for copying letters. Address: X-Ray Co., Toledo, O.

Improved Farms to exchange for merchandise. S. W. Grant, Cabool, Mo.

$5 to $12 Weekly for copying letters for us in your own home; spare and part orders free. Address, Ladies' Home Magazine, Philadelphia, Pa.

ATTRACTIVE Maiden, absolutely alone, Age 32, worth $25,000, wants active honest husband. Address Pacific, 52 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

RETIRED merchant, middle age, worth $50,000, wishes to correspond once pretty, faithful wife. Address Mr. Hamilton, 48 Omaha Building, Chicago.

Handsome, intelligent American lady worth $8,000 will marry immediately and assist kind husband financially. Address Belle, 124 Van Buren St., Chicago.

LADIES ONLY For a dollar bill and the name of five married women I will send a H

# The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

## Keynotes of Harmony

**Wednesday.**

We can never enjoy anything unless the enjoyment is inside ourselves, ready to come out when called, though when that is the case, we enjoy almost everything.

**Thursday.**

Good temper is good luck, and sweet words and kind looks and peace in the heart are fairest of fortunes.

**Friday.**

"Live in the brightness, and take this to heart,
The world will be gayer if you'll do your part."

**Saturday.**

Yesterday is yours no longer; to-morrow may never be yours. But to-day is yours, the living present is yours, and in the living present you may stretch forward to the things that are before.

**Sunday.**

I can never be alone in the world, for the world itself is the presence of God in the heart. Wherever I turn my feet, wherever I turn my thought, I encounter the besetting God.

**Monday.**

A star does not talk, but its calm, steady beam shines down continually out of the sky, and is a benediction to many. Be like a star in your peaceful shining, and many will thank God for your life.

**Tuesday.**

As a physician, or artisan, has his implements ready for sudden needs, so dost thou have principles for instant reference in any question of procedure.

## The Habit Of Passing It On

EMILY S. BOUTON.

In the current Book-Buyer is an account of the Stockton Pass-It-On Society which, to say the least, is very amusing. It has added interest because of the loss which the reading world has recently sustained by the death of Mr. Frank Stockton, whose unfailing humor was like a well of deep water fed by hidden mountain springs.

The story is about a man who some three or four years ago referred to one of Mr. Stockton's stories in his business circulars, and also wrote concerning it to the author, saying, with earnestness, that having enjoyed the tale, he spoke to others of it, and found what to him was an astonishing condition of things. Out of some three hundred people, he ascertained there were only sixteen who had ever heard of the story, and but four of these had spoken of it to others. He believed the times were ripe for the formation of a Pass-It-On Society, so that people would be induced to speak to other people about the good things in literature which gave them pleasure.

The man himself tells the story of how the idea came to him when he found how few, in comparison to the many readers of books, had seen and enjoyed this laughable production of Mr. Stockton's, one calculated, as he believes, to bring the keenest pleasure to those who are blessed with a sense of humor. It is a pity, he thinks, that those things calculated to make rifts in the dense shadows cast by the strenuousness of everyday life, should be unknown and unseen by the many who have such need of light.

The idea of a Pass-It-On Society is by no means a bad one. In the rapidity with which events follow each other these later days, we grasp the pleasant thing, enjoy it for the moment, and then let it go by and be forgotten, instead of bringing it to the notice of companions and friends that they, too, may be made glad. Too often only the sad incidents, the tragic stories are "passed on" from one to the other to further darken, perhaps, an already clouded horizon. Whatever leaves in the memory an image of gloom has helped to weaken the energies, although we may be unconscious of such an effect.

A man who, like Frank Stockton, perceives the funny side of life and paints it that others may see it also, whose mission is to bring smiles to the face and laughter to the voice, is a real benefactor to his race. Underneath the flow of humor, truth that needs to be taught, is often carried on into the perception and assimilated, which might, perhaps, be conveyed in no other way. Not that a humorist has always or even often, a definite purpose of this kind. On the contrary, for the most part his object is purely to amuse. To this he bends his efforts. For this he uses his brain. Who shall say that his accomplishment for the betterment of humanity is not equal to that of others who are working to ameliorate suffering in some other way?

It is not, therefore, foolishness, to talk of a Pass-It-On society in this connection. The good which an organized body of this kind would do, is the formation of the habit of passing on to others the things which have brought pleasure to one's self in their hearing or reading. Too often these are enjoyed and then, with the swiftly flying hour, they vanish and are lost to the memory.

Whatever brings a glint of sunshine athwart our own paths may help to make the way of another brighter. The man of the story perceived this truth. Frank Stockton's humor gave him keen enjoyment, and his desire was that others, like himself, should laugh, and thus find their burdens lifted. He thought it unfortunate that so many should fail to grasp a pleasure that lay within their reach, but outside of their consciousness.

Pass on the pleasant things, but leave the tragic, the sombre, the repellent pictures or stories to fade out and die. Do not minister to the morbid taste for the grotesque and horrible. That ought to be the rule of our lives. The humorous tale, the cheerful story will help make the day brighter. No one can laugh without at least a momentary lightening of the heart, no matter how heavily it is burdened.

The passing-it-on habit may be made far more inclusive than what has here been spoken of, but in this one respect it is most excellent. It helps to bring sunshine into the life, and this, in its turn, gives hope and inspiration. It tends to produce the condition of the mind described in homely fashion in a little poem by Roy Farrell Greene I chanced upon the other day, which ran this way:

"Uncle was always the beatenist man
Fer t' fall in with the Omniscient plan
That the world's run by! He'd never complain
If in haylin' time God would send rain.
Allers took every thing jest as it came,
Never fer anybody had any blame;
Used t' remark with a satisfied smile:
'Guess things 'll take a turn after awhile.'

"Even when crops just dried up with drouth,
Uncle Hi never looked down in the mouth
Like all the rest of us did; an' he'd say—
Squintin' at clouds movin' farther away—
'That shower's past, I guess; thought maybe it
Might come this way and revive us a bit.'
Still,' he would add, with his bronzed face a-smile,
'Guess it 'll rain, maybe, after awhile.' "

Uncle Hi, as one readily sees, was one of the sort who was resolved to see the bright side of things, and to help others to see them as well.

## THE COZY CORNER

**Another View of the "Submission" Idea.**

If there is space in the Cozy Corner for a word more on the subject of woman's submission to man, I would like to say to "Katherine," of Pa., that while I do not think a woman should take the place of a servant, or of a child, I do think the Scriptures teach in many places that she is the weaker vessel, and should be subject to her husband in all things.

Because he does not obey the command that he shall "love his wife as his own body," does not absolve the wife from her duty. As to "Katherine's" question as to what will become of the charitable institutions, etc., if women are to "keep silence in the churches," I am of the opinion that if these are of the Lord, He will be able to take care of them, even without the aid of the women.—"Laura," Va.

**An Appreciative Reader.**

I am always very anxious to have Blade day come, and enjoy reading all of the paper, especially our page. I remember hearing my mother read it twenty-five years ago, and, for one, I am thankful to the editor for making it so pleasant and helpful for us.

I used to enjoy the "Camp Fire," and look sometimes, even now, in hopes of again hearing from the old soldiers.

Isn't "Martha M." a little too radical in her views? While it might do to call some men "lord and master," it would not be well to apply the terms to all. It is easy for us to help each other, and to do things when we are asked to, but most of us will feel like refusing to be "ordered" or "commanded" to do the same things.

If God had intended that all women should live, and do, as did Sarah, then would all men be like Abraham—and we know they are not.

I was once acquainted with a man who was "master" over his wife in such a way that after a while she could not stand it, and left him. Later she returned to him for the sake of the children, but she told him plainly that she had shed her last tear, and from that time on she should be considered as his equal in all things, or she would fight for her rights. The result was he behaved himself, and there are no happier people living than this couple who have equal rights in the home.—"Ramona," Ind.

**A Call for Old Friends.**

Seems to me something was said about a reunion of the old correspondents of the Household page, but there does not seem to be a very numerous response. Why is it? Are the "old correspondents" all gone to their reward, or are they just too busy, or tired, or—lazy—to write? I am sure it would be pleasant to hear from them.

There was "Hungry Jack's Wife" who was always asking for recipes for making pickles and other good things for "Jack" to eat. The "Farmer's Wife," who was so discouraged because she could not follow the recipes in the cook books, and those other farmers' wives who so kindly sent her "home made" recipes.

And that young married woman—"Laura." I think was her name—who used to sit on the doorsteps and visit with her husband before she did her housework in the morning—what has become of her, I wonder? I suppose in all probability she has learned years ago that a housekeeper can't visit in the morning, when she has a houseful of children, and all of the work to do, and dinner to have ready for the dear man when he comes home at noon. Well, she was wise to rest and have a good time when she could, and I wish she would come again to see us.

Then there was "Debbie," that sensible dressmaker, whose hints were indeed helpful, and if I remember rightly there was a man, who, from his letters, seemed to think she was pretty nice; it is possible he has succeeded in persuading her that it was better to keep house for him than to do dressmaking? I wish she would write—if that is the case, and tell us which she prefers.

There are others who used to write very interesting letters to the Blade; let them make an effort to come back, at least for once, and tell us how the world has treated them during these years.—"Mary Ann," Ohio.

**The Want Department.**

Mabel Armitage asked some time ago how to prepare and use white hellebore on currant bushes. The answer has been so long delayed that it will be of no use this year, but she can have it ready for next spring:

Pulverize the large pieces in which it comes from the druggist by pounding it with a hammer. Take an old baking powder can, punch the cover full of holes, and through these sift the dry powder on the bushes while the dew is on them. Or, dissolve a tablespoonful of the powder in a gallon of water and sprinkle it on the bushes by trying to get it on the underside of the leaves when possible. A few applications will generally be sufficient.

"Mrs. B.," Missouri, asks for a recipe for preserving green encumbers with alcohol, sugar and vinegar.

Mrs. John Arnold would like to know how iron rust may be removed from an India linen dress. The garment has been washed once since the rust was on.

Will the lady who sent the recipe for caramel filling, please tell "A Subscriber" how long it should be cooked, and if it should be stirred while cooking? She will confer a favor upon said "Subscriber." Also, can it be made without cream.

J. E. Martin would like a recipe for making blackberry wine.

Mrs. Dora Holt writes that a very delicious preserve can be made from rhubarb by boiling sugar and water to a thick syrup then drop the rhubarb, cut into inch pieces, into this, and let them cook a short time. A little orange or lemon peel cooked with it is an improvement.

**Keep Them Out.**

"Several years ago," says an observing lady, "sitting near a window, I noticed a fly buzzing on the window-sill; he seemed clumsy, would fly a little, then stop, and clean his wings and body with his feet, after the manner of flies. I was interested, and got the microscope and looked through it. The fly was covered with little brown parasites, so small that I could not see them with the naked eye. No wonder it was clumsy! I took a fine needle and pushed one off. It clung with its probocis, just as a plant aphis does on the leaf of a plant. The fly seemed to like my efforts on its behalf, and kept still. I felt that I must cremate it and its companions together; while doing this, I made up my mind that no more flies should come inside my dwelling,—if I could help it. I would fight it out on that line if it took all summer, like our famous general; I still hold to that mind."

Some people give flies the full range of the house, but welcome them to inhospitable graves of adhesive paper. It is a cruel sight,—scores or hundreds of these little insects, caught by a leg, a wing, and gradually smothered to death in the merciless substances which they had supposed contained nourishment instead of death.

The best way is to keep them where they belong—out of doors.

## Picnic Dinners.

One of the delights of summer is camping out, or, if time for this cannot be found, then the next best thing is to take a day off and spend it away from the cares of the home, eating, resting and forgetting the worries that may be awaiting your return.

This is the ideal side; the practical, includes extra work for some one in preparing the dinner; more or less confusion in making all things ready to be taken, or left at home, keeping account of the china, silver and linen than are to be used as well as of the children and the wraps, the inevitable warfare with bugs and insects as to possession of the feast, and, after the hardly earned dinner is served, some one must see to it that everything is gathered together and packed safely for the homeward journey. When this is done, it is generally time to make this journey so that whatever a picnic may mean to some of the party, it is sure to be a hard experience for others.

But still we persist in having picnics and for lunches the cook gives a few suggestions:

The first requirement is—something hearty, and the second, to have plenty of it. Potted meats and whole loaves of bread can be carried and sandwiches made as needed, though it is pleasanter and more convenient to prepare them at home.

For these use bread at least two days old, cut very thin slices, remove the crust and when filled with chopped meats, egg, jelly, or whatever filling you prefer, wrap them in waxed paper. Cold meat, pickles and cake should each be wrapped separately, and if stuffed, or plain boiled eggs are carried, the shells should be removed and the prepared eggs wrapped each by itself. The idea of daintiness should be observed in every detail.

A large pot of tea or coffee can be prepared before leaving home, and, if the coffee is strained into bottles, it can be easily heated when needed, or if a party is going where there are conveniences at hand, the tea and coffee can be made at dinner time.

For several days' camping, a large iron pot with a tight-fitting cover, a large bean-pot, a coffee boiler and a kettle for boiling water will be needed in addition to the other adjuncts of camp life.

By putting the bean-pot into a kettle of cold water, bringing it to the boiling point and then letting the pot remain in the water until it is again cold, will make it fire-proof and it can then be used for cooking things in the hot coals and ashes.

For those camping where fresh fish can be caught, there is no dish so acceptable as—

**Fish Chowder.**

Into the large iron pot place a quarter of a pound of fat, salt pork cut into bits, place it over the fire and fry until the fat is all out of the meat; remove the scraps and cut into the hot fat one good-sized onion. When this is brown add two pounds of any firm fleshed fish cut in dice; add one quart of water and let it simmer for an hour, then add three pints of thinly sliced potatoes with salt and pepper to taste.

When done, which will be in 15 or 20 minutes, add one pound of small crackers and one quart of rich milk. Serve as soon as the crackers are soft.

**Heiskell's Ointment**

quickly relieves and surely cures skin diseases. Get it from your druggist. 50c a box by mail, postpaid.

HEISKELL'S SOAP makes a beautiful complexion. 25 cts.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 531 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Your Ointment has cured my little girl of eczema, terrible to look at."—S. S. Frazier, 518 E. Poplar St., York, Pa.

## PHYSICAL CULTURE

**NUMBER 6.**

A most important exercise for the general development of the muscles of the body, the lungs, liver and heart, is simply walking on all fours. It is not a dignified position for one to take but it is extremely beneficial, and is recommended by teachers of all schools of physical development. It is not so easy as it might seem at first thought, and once around an ordinary sized room on hands and feet, will be as much as an invalid can endure at first, while two or three times around will satisfy a strong person. This bit of "culture" is called the Bear Walk.

This will conclude the few simple exercises to be described in the present series of papers. Those given have been selected for their simplicity and adaptiveness for home use, and will be suggestive of others to the woman, who is really interested in developing for herself, or her children, the harmonious growth of body and mind that will insure health and comfort.

Practiced twenty minutes a day for three months, they cannot fail to produce good results. But let me repeat what was said in the beginning—that to insure the good results, the exercise must be taken regularly and faithfully; it must not be omitted because you are a little tired, or a little hurried about other things. It is well worth the time needed and you will soon come to consider it restful as well as strengthening.

As the mother comes to realize the benefit systematic exercise is to herself, she will recognize its necessity for her children. You say, children have plenty of exercise. True, little children have, provided they are allowed to dress sensibly and live as naturally as possible and as much out of doors as possible. But how about the older ones, especially the girls, when they reach the age when romping is forbidden and the mental exertion required of them in keeping up with the requirements of school drain their strength to the utmost limit? To these, systematic exercise is of untold benefit in preserving the symmetrical balance of the physical and mental functions.

The universal rule that we must make a success of a thing ourselves before we can really help others, should be an unanswerable argument why mothers should have a practical knowledge of these exercises; with this, they are prepared to know what is essential to the special needs of each child and can direct their use in a wise and judicious manner.

Robert Fitzsimmons, who is a recognized authority on all subjects pertaining to physical development, in his book—"Physical Culture and Self Defense."—gives this sensible advice to parents:

Do not start out to make an athlete of your child, but rather to make him strong and healthy. Too much training for young bones and muscles is far more harmful than too little, as it will strain the weak muscles and warp the supple bones in a manner from which he can never recover. These bones and muscles in a child are as pliant and easily molded as putty, and it is the duty of every parent to see that they are molded rightly.

Children cannot have too much fresh air; get them up early in the morning and keep them out of doors as much as possible. If they require more sleep, let them take it in the middle of the day rather than late in the morning.

If any part of the child's body needs strengthening, pay especial attention to the exercises adapted for that purpose, and, with children as well as with adults, remember to use common sense in their eating, sleeping, exercising and reading.

From the same authority we have the following rules for boys who are ambitious to become athletes:

Do not drink liquor, do not smoke, do not use tobacco in any form. Get all the pure, fresh air you can, get all the sleep you can at the proper hours. Find the weakest parts of your physical development and build these up to correspond to the rest of your body.

If you wish to train for a runner, strengthen especially your legs and thighs and the perfect action of your heart and lungs. If you wish to box or wrestle, you must have a strong neck, chest and arms.

To prepare for any especial work, you must expect to need long and patient practice and much perseverence and concentration of purpose—do not fritter away your strength on vain exhibitions of what you can do.

Another thing of priceless value to a young athlete is a good, pure home life. It is a mistaken idea that to be an athlete one must needs be "tough;" the best supplement to a regular training is a wholesome diet and a clean life, and nowheres else can this be so well obtained as in a home where the influences that surround a young man are all elevating and good. Because a man is strong it does not follow that he must be rude and unGentlemanly.

## Gathered Together.

**OLD WEATHER SIGNS.**

The sun is bright, the sky is clear,
But grandma says a storm is near:
And when I asked how she could know,
She said the peacock told her so.
When perching on the old fence rail,
He screamed so loud and dropped his tail;
And the shy cuckoo on the wing
Repeated over the same thing;
And "More wet!" all the Bob Whites cried,
That in the grassy meadows hide;
The soot that from the chimney fell,
Came down, it seems, this news to tell;
The kettle sang the self-same tune
When it boiled dry so very soon;
Then grass, this morning, said so, too,
That hung without a drop of dew;
And the blue swallows, flying low
Across the river, to and fro,
So all these told her very plain,
That ere the evening it would rain;
But who told them, and when, and how?
That's what I want to find out now.
—St. Nicholas.

**A Successful Woman.**

The largest seine fishery in the world is said to be on the banks of the Potomac, not far from Washington, and is managed by women. For more than a hundred years it has been in the hands of the Waller family. Some years after the Civil War, Benjamin Waller, the owner, died, leaving a wife and six daughters. Since then Mrs. Waller has been at the head of the business, conducting it with remarkable ability. She familiarized herself with all details of the great fishery, and has brought the business to such a flourishing condition that this year it will involve more than $250,000.—F. A. M., in Woman's Journal.

**What Whitewashing Did.**

An old Welsh book says that in 1403 a serious plague of insects infested the Glamorganshire and surrounding country. To counteract the depredations the lands were covered with lime and all available walls were whitewashed. The insects disappeared but the habit of whitewashing the walls still remains, thus making that countryside charming for its cleanliness. Perhaps the whitewashing of the walls has something to do with the astounding fact that some of the counties of Wales have no criminal cases for the circuit judges when they arrive. For twelve months the county of Monmouth has had no litigation to carry to the assizes and a local paper announces that "Justice Bigham will be free from civil quarrels at his sitting this week." This is a kind of whitewashing evidently not in vogue in American political circles.

**THE PEACEFUL HEART.**

Some hearts are haunts of peace,
And some are haunts of strife,
In some all wars must cease,
In some all wars are rife.

Oh, grant a heart to me
Where holy peace may dwell;
And let my heart not be
War's fearful citadel.
—Ella Fuller Maitland.

**Keeping Secrets.**

The woman who reveals her inmost thoughts to her friend has no reason for complaint if that friend passes on her confidences to another. We cannot expect others to exert greater reticence than we do ourselves. There is a responsibility in imparting our own secrets, as well as in keeping those of others. Many a broken friendship can be traced to nothing more than a repeated confidence, which should never have been bestowed in the first place.

**To Mothers of Girls.**

Mothers, spend all the time possible with your girls. Look at life from their standpoint. Do not judge from yours when you were a girl. Times have changed. I am astonished every day at the things young girls do and the knowledge they seem to have of life. And I always leave them with the hope in my heart that their home influence is strong, kind and true. And that their mothers are keeping up with the times, and have ever a watchful eye upon their children, especially their daughters.

No matter what happens, don't turn your back upon them. Remember they are given to you to cherish, protect and guide all your life. You are responsible to your Creator for the lives of your children. You must answer to him for the way in which you bring those children up.—Mrs. M. E. R. Alger in Good Housekeeping.

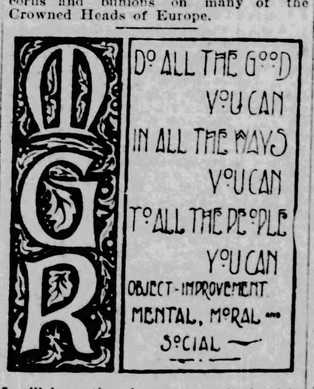
**How to Drink Water.**

A beginning of kidney trouble lies in the fact that people, especially women, do not drink enough water. They pour down tumblerfuls of ice water as an accompaniment to a meal, but that is worse than no water, the chill preventing digestion, and indigestion being an indirect promoter of kidney disease. A tumbler of water sipped in the morning immediately on rising, another at night, are recommended by physicians. Try to drink as little water as possible with meals, but take a glassful half an hour to an hour before eating. This rule persisted in day after day, month after month, the complexion will improve, and the general health likewise. Water drunk with meals should be sipped, as well as taken sparingly.

**The Trials of Royalty.**

A chiropodist in Vienna advertises his business and his skill by a sign which bears the following inscription:

Chiropodist and Pedicure. Twenty-five years' experience. Have treated corns and bunions on many of the Crowned Heads of Europe.




I will have the pleasure of a little visit with you, my Merry-Go-Round friends, and as I sit here writing, listening to a rasping duet sung by the katy-dids and tree-toads, with the crickets coming in on the chorus, and the lightning playing around the head of Mt. Gauthier, accompanied by the deep roll of the thunder, my only wish is that I might meet you face to face and so be sure that you—some of you—do really "live and move and have a being."

Since last I met with you I have been very busy. I have not only finished my year's work as a teacher, but have been graduated in both a classical and commercial course in college, receiving my diploma in both. I was also class poet and these reasons will, I think, answer the question of "Sunflower Kid," as to "where are Cor Cordum and others," as far as "C. C." is concerned.

If the "Kid" should come here now he would be very likely to find me in, or under, a cherry tree gathering the luscious, ruby fruit. I do not always have to "hold the basket," either. I find it much nicer work when you have pleasant company and you get your baskets filled sooner as you cannot eat so many cherries when you are talking.
"COR CORDUM."
Arkansas.

I am a humble petitioner for admission to your grand good circle; I promise to observe the motto, to write with ink on one side only of my paper, to give my full name and address, and do all that I can to make myself agreeable, if I am admitted. I trust I shall succeed so well that soon some of those old bachelors—oh, my! I ought not call them old—will be singing, "Only to see her face, just once."

I feel that my procrastination in asking for admission has lost a good deal for me, for, had I been a member earlier, I might have taken a share of the praise given the M. G. R. girls by "Jeffry." In that case I should, by this time, have been searching my heart to discover which I should prefer, a doctor, a lawyer, a veterinary surgeon or a farmer.

As I entered too late to be counted in for those prizes, I will do the best I can to be ready the next time such an appreciative man speaks, and, if I may be enrolled as a member, I will tell you something about myself the next time I come.—"A. Lee," W. Va.

And now comes "Kaela" with many pleasant words for her M. G. R. friends. She also brings with her a word, the like of which Miss Prudence confesses she never before heard. Have pity upon our curiosity, Kaela, and explain what—and why—"elamagoosealem" means when applied to a picnic party.

"Good evening, friends. This has been a warm day, hasn't it? As there have been several inquiries made as to where Kaela is, I come to tell you that I am still alive and happy as usual. "Lancelot," I should have tried to come sooner, had I known you wanted to see me, but really I have been so busy with housecleaning that I haven't had much time for letter writing, even to my M. G. R. friends.

"New England Girl," "Em T. Head," "Bro. Jonathan" and "John Jr.." I like your stories very much and am anxiously waiting to read those still to come; the next, I think, is to be by "Zack Stubbs," "Unicetti," I do not think that we live near the Antelope Hills, at least I do not know where they are, but I am sure I should enjoy being acquainted with your friends.

"Boadicea," in what part of Oklahoma do you live? "Rattle Trap" and I live in Woodward county.

"Leal," your plan for helping others is an excellent one. I am sure there are many who, like myself, often long for a ride and cannot have one. When I am so situated that I can give this pleasure to any one, I shall remember how I now would enjoy a ride and take some one out every day.

I thank "Lena Rivers" for her invitation and shall be among the first to accept it.

"Isabel," are you never going to answer my letter, and "Illinois," I am anxious in hoping for another of your bright, chatty epistles. "Walter Douglas," I, too, can tell a tale of a tail. Listen: This morning I was in our cave and chancing to glance upward, saw a good sized snake crawling on the wall. At first I thought I would not hurt the harmless thing, but it is so hard to resist killing a snake at any time that I picked up a stick with which to end his existence. Mr. Snake objected and started for a hole in the wall; I managed to hit him once, but he continued to disappear so I caught hold of his tail intending to pull him back far enough to hit him again, when lo! the tail snapped off and there I stood holding the piece in my hand, while the snake was far out of my reach. That's my tale of a tail. Next!

I wonder where you will all spend the Glorious Fourth? We do not expect to have anything here except a little music, some races, a roping contest, with a ball and some fireworks in the evening, but on the first day of July my cousin, who is just one year my junior, and myself, are to celebrate our birthday anniversary.

The day before we shall drive with a party of a dozen or more friends about ten miles to "Ivanhoe" lake and spend two days in fishing, boating, making and eating ice cream, and having a general "elamagoosealem" time.

We will also visit my beautiful (?) dugout on my claim—the "Ivanhoe." It is fun to go and live on a claim, as we have to do every six months. I feel very proud when I realize that the whole of one hundred and sixty acres are all my own. In April I went out and stayed three days all alone. I have a bed, stove, chair and a box, which serves as cupboard and table in my eight by ten-foot house.

Tho' I enjoy Oklahoma life, no place will ever seem like home to me, outside of Indiana, and my thoughts often wander to the old home, "on the banks of the Wabash, far away." And, with a great yearning in my heart, I realize that those scenes and never-to-be-forgotten days spent there are now only a "sad, sweet memory."

I send for your benefit a poem by James Whitcomb Riley, which has been a help to me and which, perhaps, some of you have never read. Maybe Miss Prudence will give it to you sometime.

"Kaela," or, as some have suggested that we send our truly names—"Eva Chupp," Oklahoma.

We have not space this week for the whole of the poem referred to, but will give the first stanza, which may recall the remainder of the verses to you:

JUST BE GLAD.

O heart of mine, we shouldn't
Worry so!
What we've missed of calm we couldn't
Have, you know.
What we've met of stormy pain,
And of sorrow's driving rain,
We can better meet again,
If it blow.

Dear "Cricket," the Chaperone wishes she could make you understand just how lovely she thinks that last little "chirp" of your is. Persevere in the way you have chosen and your "earnest endeavor" will surely be rewarded.

**Composition on a Horse.**

A father going into his stable one day last week found his little son astride one of the horses, with a slate and pencil in his hand.

"Why, Harry," he exclaimed, "what are you doing?"

"Writing a composition," was the reply.

"Well, why don't you write it in the house?" asked the father.

"Because," answered the little fellow, "the teacher told me to write a composition on a horse."

## Banner Puzzlers

For June.

Solutions—W. P. E.
New York—Motto.

Every puzzle in to-day Column refers in some way to the works of a favorite American poet. In addition to solving the puzzles, this gives the Cademites the pleasant task of naming the poet.

1—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in Lancashire, England, about 1554, and died at Duxbury, Mass., October 3, 1656. He was one of the early colonists of New England, coming over on the Mayflower to Plymouth in 1620. He had previously served as a soldier in the Netherlands, and was appointed captain by the Pilgrims. He was very active in the colony as commander-in-chief, both in fighting and treating with the Indians, whom he defeated at Weymouth in 1622. He was the agent of the colony in England in 1635-36, and was one of the settlers and a magistrate of Duxbury. He was made the subject of a poem by ——?

2—ANAGRAMS.

1. Tiahahaw; 2. Galenevein; 3. Nododamehi; 4. Shutdanespitshent; 5. Narythe-yad; 6. Milapasdleof. 7. Familiar poems by ——?

3—STAR SELECTION.

```
      XXXXX XX X XXXXXXX XXX
     XXX XXXXXXX XX XXX XXXXX.
    XXX XXXXXXX XXXXXXXXX
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Narratives, along the road, a public house, a wading bird, capital punishment (old style), a small town, a worker in iron, 7 indefinite articles, 1 indefinite article, 2 repetitions of the 10 word in the Declaration of Independence. Arrange properly, and obtain the titles of three poems by ——?

4—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

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X O O O O O X
X O O O O O X
X O O O O O X
X O O O O O X
X O O O O O X
X O O O O O X
X O O O O O X
X O O O O O X
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1—A promising Puzzler.
2—A town in Nova Scotia.
3—A plaintive style of verse.
4—Equipoise.
5—One of the greatest of Italian painters.
6—Encourages.
7—A Latin word meaning "I decree."
8—An Italian astronomer.
9—A ruler.

Primals and finals give the names of two very familiar poems by ——?

5—QUERY.

What poem by our mysterious friend is introduced by these lines:

"Nothing that is, shall perish utterly,
But perish only to revive again
In other forms, as clouds restore in rain
The exhalations of the land and sea."

**Answers to Puzzles of July 10.**

1—Samuel Hopkins, D. D.
2—3 and 5-8 hours. (See Dan.)
3—Words forming Pedro Pinto: Pi, H, game, Abel, ines, else, I, Ed, Ovid, rise, Eden, Cuff, Case, Adolphus, Enid, L, L, H, ife, Idea, fear, cattle, H, Amen, mire, Eros, nest.
4—"None but the brave deserve the fair."
5—John Adams called himself the President of three votes.
6—Lowell wrote:
"Nor hath the knowledge of adversity
Robbed thee of any faith in humanity,
But rather cleared the inner eyes to see
How many simple ways there are to bless."

**Chat.**

The solution sent by Mr. Cranford to the problem answered above is that of 6 and 5-6 hours, and the other is 4-5 and 5-6 hr. 48-336, the difference between the quantity of water flowing from the reservoir per hour, and that which flows out during same time is 1-336 of its capacity. If unity be multiplied by this fraction, the quotient will be the number of hours required to fill the reservoir.

Reversing the fraction 48-336, we obtain the result 336-48ths, or 7 and 0 hours.

Recitations were made by G. R. Wolfe, a new boy, Pauline, H. H. Leonard and W. P. E.

G. R. Wolfe, the diameter of the pool was 24 rods, instead of 16 as you say. This probably accounts for the difference between your solution and that of the author. Come again.

H. H. Leonard, there seems to be a misunderstanding somewhere.

W. P. E. says, concerning Mack's problem of May 22: "When we take the sum of the digits of the fourth term considered, Mack's solution is all O. K. But practically the balls would descend in the same time."

## A TRAIN FLIRTATION.

I did not even know her name,
Nor where she lived—nor whence she came—
'Twas sad, and yet
Was I so much to blame
That all my heart should start to flame,
And flare and fret?

She was so sweet, so passing fair,
With such a smile, with such an air—
What could I do?

A glance as shy as dewdrops
An eye as bright, a smile as rare,
I never knew.

And so I smiled across the aisle,
And met the winsome, merry smile
She set so free.
At last she laughed, then after while
She cooed aloud in friendly style
"I'm free yours to be."
—Western Monthly.

## How the Circus Came to Teddy.

Teddy had the measles. Not plain, every-day American measles, but German measles mixed with the French and English sort. The kind which makes mothers look worried, and doctors say, "Hum; keep him very quiet." That was the kind of measles Teddy had, and of all times in the world, at circus time.

The posters had been on the fences for weeks and they were just as splendid as ever. Billy, the boy who lived next door, had seen the man with them drive into town, and he had shrieked for Teddy, and the two boys had followed him around from fence to fence and from barn to barn to see him put them up, and had recognized all the old friends.

And now the circus was actually here and Teddy was in bed; in bed in the daytime, and in a darkened room at that, and Billy was seeing the procession without him. It was more than a boy could endure. He could just hear the calliope as the parade moved up and down the street. "Now it's turning the corner by the bridge," he moaned; "now it's in Main street; now it's passing the bank. I know Billy's running along the sidewalk by the elephant. O, mother, don't you think I could possibly go to the show this afternoon if I wrapped up warm? Can't I possibly go?" And poor Teddy almost cried.

Uncle Jim came in. "Hello, young man," he said gaily, "how are the measles? Still spotted, are you? O, well, what's a circus, more or less? Circusses are common enough; they come with the flowers that bloom in the spring. Now, what I'm thinking of is something really worth while. Perhaps a driving trip lasting four whole days; that's what I'm thinking of taking, some time soon, if I can find anybody to go with me."

Teddy turned his head to listen with some faint interest, when suddenly the calliope burst out close at hand, louder than ever, mingled with shouts from boys and the sound of running feet. Teddy sat up in bed with a start.

"O, O," he cried, "Here it comes! O, mother, I can't stand it if it's going past the house! I must look out. Just a minute! O, please, please!"

His mother put her hand on his wriggling body and pressed it back in bed. "You must lie still, dear boy," she said, firmly. "Remember what the doctor said, about sunlight for your eyes. You must wait till next year."

Poor Teddy! All day long the music sounded at intervals, and joyous voices were heard in the street, as the crowds tramped past, and he had to lie in that hateful dark room and think of all he was missing. Even when night came he could not forget, but tossed in his sleep.

Just before morning he woke and asked for a drink, and his mother rose to get it, when she heard a strange, soft sound out-of-doors; thump, thump, thump, went heavy footfalls, accompanied by the gentle squeak, squeak, squeak of wheels. She raised the window shade and looked out.

Teddy heard the queer noise, too. "What is it?" he asked, curiously.

"SAT BY THE WINDOW"

His mother turned suddenly. "Why, Teddy," she cried, "what do you think? You could not go to the circus if the circus has come to you!" So saying she threw a heavy blanket from the bed and wrapped him in it; then she sat down by the window and held him on her lap, for he was weak, and he saw the strangest sight, a parade all in gray, like a procession in a mist. The circus was creeping up to the next town while everybody was asleep. Teddy gasped with amazement and delight as he saw and heard such a parade as that.

First came the elephants, noiselessly, stepping softly on their padded feet. The men who led them were in gray clothes, just the color of the first daylight; they stole soundlessly along together. Then came the camels, gray too; their long necks drooping as they shambled quietly along. Next were the horses, but such horses! Where was their fiery spirit? Their arched necks hung lazily down between their knees. Their riders, the haughty Indians, the dashing Rough Riders, the wild Cossacks, joggled indifferently in their saddles, napping as they rode. Then came the calliope, but its glittering pipes were hidden in a huge gray covering, and even it a formless, silent mass. Its music, if any, was still; it, too, seemed asleep.

After this were the wagons with the animals' cages, the gay, painted wagons with their crimson and gold scrolls and their pictures of wild animal heads; the covers were drawn over their cages, and the animals slept without a sound below. The clowns and the Japanese riders and the Japanese jugglers and the trapeze performers and the canny dancing circus girls—not one was to be seen. Only the hushed, shadowy coming of a parade more dead by such a parade was never dreamed of by any small boy.

When it had crept silently by, Teddy was swallowed up in the grayness of the morning. Teddy drew a long, deep breath.

"O mother," he said, "I'd rather have seen that than forty daytime circuses. Uncle Jim never saw that, did he? I'm glad Billy never saw it. And you saw it, mother, before did you? O, won't I tell Billy to-morrow!" His eyes danced with delight.

His mother hastily tucked him in bed. "O," she murmured, "I don't have not done wrong. I do hope I haven't taken cold! Do you feel as though you had taken cold?"

Teddy laughed sleepily. "I feel all right," he said, cuddling down contentedly.

"Well, young man," said Uncle Jim in the morning, "you look fifteen per cent better. I guess I may as well sell those horses for our trip."

"I've been to the circus," shouted Teddy. "Hooray! Such a circus!"

Just then the doctor appeared. "Hello!" he exclaimed. "What new medicine have you been taking, I'd like to know?"

"I've been to the circus," Teddy repeated chuckling. "That's what it is, no, it was better than that. The circus came to me."—Congregationalist.

# LATIMER CASE.

## Traveling Salesman Cuts a Figure in the Murder.

New York, July 18.—The name of W. H. Tuthill, a traveling upholstering salesman, figured prominently in the inquest into the death of Albert C. Latimer, who died on July 2 after being

mysteriously shot at his home, 318 Hancock street, Brooklyn.

His wife told a story of his being shot by a burglar.

Latimer's brother and sister testified that after he was wounded he seemed greatly bothered about Tuthill. Once he asked the brother if Tuthill was being watched.

The testimony of Police Sergeant O'Reilly caused a sensation when he said that immediately after the shooting Mrs. Latimer was asked for their family physician's name and address. She then gave him Tuthill's name and address, he said, and he sent the patrol wagon for Tuthill and brought him to the house.

Byron Latimer, brother of the murdered man, also disclosed the fact that there had been serious differences between Mr. Latimer and his wife because of Tuthill's attentions to the latter, and that Mr. Latimer had had his attorney draw up papers in a suit for divorce.

Mr. Latimer said he visited the hospital the day after the shooting. His brother seemed rational, he said, and he tried to learn from him who had done the shooting.

"Do you suspect anybody?' I asked him.

"'No,' he answered.

"I asked him where he was shot and he made a gesture," said Mr. Latimer. "I also asked him if he had a struggle and he said he did not.

"One day when I was at the hospital he suddenly turned to me and said: 'Is Tuthill being watched?' 'Yes,' I answered."

"Why did you tell him Tuthill was being watched?" asked District Attorney Clark.

"I thought it would ease him. I knew my brother did not like Tuthill and did not want him at his home during his absence. I asked my brother if I should forbid Tuthill the house and he answered 'Yes.'

"Was Tuthill ever put out of the house?" asked Mr. Clark.

"Three years ago Tuthill took my sister-in-law somewhere and there was a quarrel and bad feeling about it. One day my brother received a communication at his place of business to the effect that if he would go home he would find Tuthill there. He went home immediately and put Tuthill out."

Mr. Latimer then told about the codicil made to his brother's will. One day the wounded man asked for pen and paper and when Dr. Parker brought them he wrote: "July 7, I desire all to go to my children." The next day he asked for the paper which he had given to his brother for safekeeping, and when the witness produced it he added the word "only" after "children," which made the codicil read: "I desire all to go to my children only."

"I told him not to do that," said the witness. "'She has left me,'" he said. "I asked him who had left him and he said 'Sadie.'"

"No, she hasn't," I said. "She is in the hall now." Then he erased the word "only."

"Once he told me that he was divorced. I told him he wasn't divorced because he did not seem to be rational that day. At another time he told me that about two years ago his lawyer, Mr. Van Buren, drew up papers in a suit for divorce against his wife."

C. R. Rich, who lives near the Latimers, said that when he went to the house on the night of the shooting Mrs. Latimer introduced him to a Mr. Tuthill. Mr. Latimer was placed on the bed, Tuthill helping in the work, and then according to the witness, Tuthill said to Mrs. Latimer, "Don't worry; he is all right."

Mr. Meager, house surgeon at the hospital where Latimer died created a sensation when he said that the dying man exclaimed as he lay in bed on the third day, "The coward shot me in bed."

Miss Christian Russel, a nurse, testified that Latimer said: "A coward shot me in cold blood." Once when Latimer's brother spoke about the search for the burglar, the wounded man said: "No burglar ever shot me."

Mary E. Cashman, another nurse, said she heard Latimer say he knew the man who shot him and that he would tell his name when he got well. Miss Cashman did not believe Latimer was in delirium when he made this statement. Louis A. Parker, who lived about 150 feet away from the house where the crime was committed, said that just before the shooting he heard a woman's voice say: "Don't Walter; won't somebody come quick."

Miss Margaret Venning, niece of Mrs. Latimer, said she saw a man run from Mrs. Latimer's room and down the stairs. She was sure it was no one she had ever seen before.

Police Captain Reynolds testified that after a minute examination of the doors, windows and shutters of the Latimer house, he could not find the slightest trace of a forced entrance. He averred that if a burglar had really got into the house it must have been that a rear door was left open by accident. The hearing was then adjourned to Monday.

New York, July 22.—Despite the various side issues which have been developed or dragged into the shooting of Albert C. Latimer, the Brooklyn police have never slackened their efforts to find a man who entered the Latimer house to rob it and who in his hurried flight left behind him articles used by housebreakers. Capt. Reynolds, of the detective bureau, has repeated his statement that his duty as a policeman was to find the owner of those articles. With him in custody the mystery will be solved.

"I have the four articles," said Capt. Reynolds, "which did not belong to the house, and which were found there after a man had entered, shot the occupant and escaped. These are a lamp, which is of the sort that might be used to light a burglar around a strange house; the felt-soled shoes, known in crooks' parlance as 'sneakers;' the soft black cap, which can be pulled down over the upper portion of the face to conceal the features, and the small knife, such as burglars use to slip back a window catch. These are tangible clues, and on these two of my men were assigned to work as soon as I was notified of the case, and on them they have been working ever since.

"We have absolutely no description of the man who shot Mr. Latimer," said Police Captain Buchanan, "except Mrs. Latimer's recollection that he was dark and that his face was beardless. The niece, Margaret Venning, caught only a fleeting glimpse of him as he dashed down the stairs and she says she did not see his face and could not tell what he looked like. In Mrs. Latimer, however, we have a convincing witness if we ever catch the man. She says she would recognize his face if she ever saw it again."

Capt. Buchanan, in a recent talk with Mrs. Latimer, showed her a great number of photographs of criminals taken from the Rogues' Gallery in the hope that she might recognize one of them.

"She examined every pictures closely," said the captain, "and it was a trying ordeal to her. Elliott Whitney was with us, and he did what he could to keep the woman from becoming hysterical, while she was straining every mental faculty to discover in one of the photographs the face which appeared before her at the terrible moment when her husband was shot down. Every little while she would pass her hand over her eyes and almost lose consciousness in a half swoon, but she to the examination of the pictures bravely, and finally had scrutinized every one. She could identify none of the men, but she said she would know the burglar's face among a thousand if she ever saw it again."

At the coroner's inquest, continued today, Mrs. Latimer and several other witnesses examined last week will be recalled, besides many new witnesses. Among the new ones will be A. C. Rupprecht, the neighbor who was the last person outside the family to converse with Mr. Latimer. Rupprecht lives at No. 379 Hancock street, and is in the wholesale dry goods business. Walter Elwell, who lives in the Halsey street house directly in the rear of the Latimer house, and who testified to one note passed over the fence between him and Mrs. Latimer, will be asked some more questions.

District Attorney Clarke, Coroner Williams and Capt. Reynolds are agreed that in the face of such a puzzling criminal mystery as the Latimer case has proved to be, and one that has aroused such widespread interest and discussion, the public interest requires that every little point that might in the smallest degree tend to throw light on the case should be brought out in the form of sworn testimony. William H. Tuthill, the intimate friend of both Mr. and Mrs. Latimer, and a pallbearer at the murdered man's funeral, is expected to clear away much of the extraneous matter brought into the criminal investigation by gossip about Mrs. Latimer.

The coroner's inquest was resumed today.

Frank Taylor testified that he had heard shots on the morning of July 2 and that some one cried out, "Walter. Walter."

Mrs. Bella Treadwell testified that a long time ago Mrs. Lattimer said it was "hard to be tied to a man and see some one else you really loved." Mrs. Treadwell thought the remark was made without any reference to Mrs. Latimer herself.

William H. Tuthill was called. He said he read that Latimer, when in the hospital asked if he, Tuthill, was being watched. He denied that a meeting between him and Mrs. Latimer in 23d street, New York, told of by Latimer's sister, was prearranged. The matter was explained to Latimer and they continued friends. On the night of the shooting he went to the Clarendon Hotel, called on a young woman friend, whose name he would give if required, and then he went home arriving there at 11:15. Later a patrol wagon was sent for him, by Mrs. Latimer, and he went to her home and did what he could for her. He said he could not account for Latimer's question, "Is Tuthill being watched?" It was true, he said, that he stayed at the Latimer home two nights after the shooting, but he did so because none of Latimer's brothers was able to remain there.

# CZAR AND TRUSTS.

## He Proposes an International Conference on the Question.

London, July 18.—Details of an important move by Russia, which have evidently been suppressed hitherto by the censor, have transpired in London. This move is no less than a proposal by the imperial government for an international conference to deal with trusts.

Baron De Staal, Russian ambassador in London, about ten days ago presented to the British government a note from M. DeWitte, the Russian minister of finance, which note was sent also to all powers that signed the Brussels sugar convention, proposing that these powers should consider, in common, means to protect international commerce against the artificial depression of prices, not only by government measures, such as export bounties or the control of production, but also by the much more dangerous processes adopted by trusts, private undertakings or cartels, which tend artificially to influence the international market.

This explains the mysterious reference made in the Financial Messenger of St. Petersburg, early this week, to a recent note of M. DeWitte, which, the paper said, "is an application, in the economic domain, of the principles of the Hague conference."

The Financial Messenger says that M. DeWitte protests against Russia being placed on the same footing as those which grant export premiums to the sugar industry and also contests the right of such states to impose special taxes on sugar of Russian origin, as being contrary to the most favored nation clauses.

Commenting on this, the Financial Messenger says: "Failing an international agreement, there is only one remedy, namely, increased customs duties. In proposing common international action, Russia proves that she would prefer not isolated legislation in her own particular interest, but a joint agreement based upon the general welfare and solidarity of all the states."

## MYSTERIOUS LOSS.

Chicago, July 19.—Mystery surrounds the reported disappearance of $22,123 in cash and two certified checks for $800 belonging to three prominent bookmakers of the Washington Park race track from the night vaults of the Masonic Temple Safety Deposit Company. The losses that were reported to-day are: George Rose, $13,389; K. N. Murphy, $6,780, and S. Sturgeon, $2,094.

Last night, after the end of the racing at the Washington Park track, the three bookmakers, in company desposited the money in the night vaults. To-day when the men came to secure their money the boxes were empty. The varnish was scratched from the box in places, as if they had been tampered with. The men all had separate keys, as did the watchman. Other losses have been reported, but the management of the Safety Deposit Company believes no robbery has taker place. The police are working on the case.

## OKLAHOMA'S POPULATION.

Guthrie, O. T., July 17.—The commission appointed to reapportion Oklahoma has announced the total population of the territory to be 600,000, with one representative for every 22,000 people, and one senator for every 45,000.

### Fire in Hospital.

Kansas City, Mo., July 18.—Fire in St. Margaret's hospital at Kansas City, Kas., caused much excitement among the patients for a time, yesterday, but no one was injured. Several were removed by firemen down ladders and fire escapes. The loss was trivial.

# BACOLOD'S RULER

## Comes Off His High Horse and Offers His Friendship.

Manila, July 21.—The sultan of Bacolod, Mindanao, who recently sent an insultingly worded communication to the commander of the American expedition to Lake Lanao, in which he threatened to begin offensive operations in August, has now written a friendly letter to the commander of the American forces, in which he disavows all desire to fight and says he will confer with the Americans in the future. The general Moro situation is regarded as favorable.

The movement in the Cavite province against the ladrones is not yet completed. It is anticipated that many ladrones will be captured, but it is possible that the leaders have escaped to the mountains.

The withdrawal of the constabulary from Bauclan and their refusal to take part in the movement at Cavite has produced considerable activity northeast of Manila, where the municipal police are watching the ladrones.

Two natives who were implicated in the massacre of American soldiers at Binangoan, Rizal province, island of Luzon, on Decoration day, have been arrested on a charge of murder. Their identification is complete.

Acting Governor Wright, Secretary Ferguson and Generals Bell and Bisbee will accompany General Chaffee on his return to the United States. The party will sail on the United States transport McClellan, September 30.

The cholera is decreasing in Manila and the provinces and the health board has decided to relax the quarantine regulations which have been enforced between cities and provinces. This step has been decided upon because of the failure of the natives to co-operate in the measure and the general native opposition to sanitary plans.

## DE WINDT'S ARRIVAL.

Seatle, Wash., July 17.—A special to the Times from Dawson says Harry DeWindt, of Paris, traveller, explorer, au-

thor, journalist and globe-trotter, arrived with a party from Siberia on a river steamer Tuesday night. DeWindt's companions are Mons. Le Vicomte Desclinchams Belgrade, of Paris; George Harding, an Englishman, and Stephen Rastorguyef, a Russian from Yakutakat, Siberia, who the government insisted should accompany DeWindt through the wilds of Siberia.

DeWindt and party tell of harrowing experiences with cold and hunger. The party reports famine among the natives at Mijinskobynisk.

The DeWindt expedition left Paris last December intent upon making the journey from the French capital to New York City overland—through Russia and Siberia to the East Cape, across the Bering Strait on the ice to Cape Prince of Wales in Alaska, then up the Yukon to the Klondike, and from that point to the United States along the line followed by gold seekers.

The novelty of the attempt attracted a great deal of attention. The Czar of Russia facilitated the expedition as much as possible, but from Irkutsk to the point at which the party left the Trans-Siberian railroad their journey was through a desolate, frozen country, abounding in dangers.

DeWindt has not succeded in making the trip overland as he had first planned, but he followed the same route. Even that is regarded by geographers as an extraordinary feat, for it will stimulate further attempts to make the route across the Bering Strait a regular line of travel.

Harry DeWindt is already an explorer and a writer of note. His books on travel have been popular, especially his "Through the Gold Fields of Alaska," which was the result of a former attempt to go over the route he is now following. That time, in 1896, he started from New York, but was prevented from trying to cross the straits by the natives of Alaska.

## STEAM EXTINGUISHES GREAT OIL FIRE

Jennings, La., July 22.—The oil well fire was extinguished yesterday afternoon by the use of steam and without the aid of chemicals. Nine boilers of large capacity, connected with two lines of four-inch pipe, were set in the field to the northeast of the burning well. One of the lines was stationary and the other movable, so as to follow the flames, and a man was stationed at each boiler to keep the steam pressure up to 125 pounds. It is estimated that the combined boilers gave a 225 horse power force. Two four-inch water lines were laid from the northwest two-inch connections and 50 feet of hose on each connection, and were so arranged that the flames could be covered from the east, north and northwest. One of the pumps on the Jennings-Heywood oil syndicate well was used to force water and the other to force chemicals. The steam did the work, extinguishing the flames, which have been raging for a week The chemicals did not have to be used.

## TORNADO IN NEW YORK.

Plattsburg, N. Y., July 19.—A tornado swept over Moffitsville, a small village near Dannamora, in Clinton county, early yesterday, destroying a starch factory, a carding mill, the Chateaugay Ore and Iron Company's saw mill, and other property.

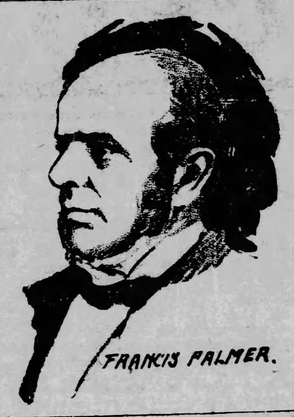
The same storm sunk a steam launch in upper Chateaugay lake, belouging to Seth Thomas, the well known clock manufacturer of Connecticut, and destroyed his fine camp and boat house on the same lake. The storm also demolished the fine cottage owned by Frank Sawyer, of Chicago, Ill. located near the Seth Thomas cottage on Upper Chateaugay lake, severely injuring one man.

### Tornado in Ontario.

Westerville, Ont., July 19.—A tornado of great fury passed within a mile of this town yesterday and everything in its path, about 60 rods in width, was destroyed. The country presents a scene of devastation. Dwellings are overturned and dead cattle are lying at nearly every farm. Several persons were killed and a number injured. The damage will exceed $200,000.

## MUNIFICENT GIFTS.

New York, July 19.—Francis Asbury Palmer, who has just offered to found a college at Muncie, Ind., with a first gift of $500,000, is a well known New York philanthropist and financier, who recent-




ly retired from the presidency of the great Broadway bank, which he helped to organize in 1849. Mr. Palmer is immensely rich, and has no relations, save a grandniece, who is already well provided for. He intends to give away his money in wise distributions, and his benefactions thus far are beginning to approach the $2,000,000 mark.

# CORONATION.

## August 9 Is Now Fixed as the Date of the Event.

London, July 18.—An official notification was issued this morning that, by the king's command, the coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra will take place August 9. Rehearsals of the procession from Buckingham palace to Westminster abbey took place this morning and the officials of the various state departments concerned in the abbey ceremony are again busy with preparations for the crowning.

## KING EDWARD ABLE TO WALK NOW

London, July 22.—The weather was less disagreeable at Cowes, Isle of Wight, this morning, and the reports from the royal yacht Victoria and Albert continue to chronicle King Edward's improvement.

It is said that he walked a few steps yesterday. The king will hold his first council since A. J. Balfour became premier on board the yacht shortly. It is said that the name of the new lord lieutenant of Ireland to succeed Earl Cadogan, whose resignation was made public July 17, will then be announced.

## SQUABBLE OVER CORONATION ARCH

London, July 22.—A curious squabble has arisen over the Canadian arch erected in Whitehall for the coronation. The commissioner of police has written to the Westminster city council, requesting the removal of the arch, which the commissioner says obstructs traffic by attracting crowds of sightseers.

The Westminster coronation committee wants the arch to remain and it is considered probable that the Westminster city council will decide that it shall not be removed. It is the general impression that the action of the police is due to the fact that the arch was the indirect cause of the recent accident to Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary.

## THE BRITISH CABINET.

London, July 17.—The meeting of the cabinet to-day gave fresh impetus to the reconstruction reports. The most interesting of these for America is the suggestion that the Duke of Marlborough will succeed Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, as viceroy of India, but there is not the least possibility of any such appointment. It appears before very doubtful if Lord Curzon will come home before the expiration of his term of office. As a matter of fact, there is no appointment which could be offered him, except the foreign office, which would be a promotion from the viceroyalty of India, and there is no indication that Lord Lansdowne has any intention of retiring. Under no circumstances, however, would the Duke of Marborough be given such an important post as India, though he might possibly succeed Earl Cadogan as lord lieutenant of Ireland. All suggestions made in regard to appointments are still of a highly tentative character.

## AFFAIRS AT TIEN TSIN.

London, July 18.—Replying to a question in the house of lords to-day, regarding the position of affairs in China, the foreign secretary, Lord Lansdowne, said it was hoped to restore Tien Tsin to the Chinese within a month.

Answering another question, Lord Lansdowne said that the Chinese indemnity debt was a gold debt, but Great Britain was not vindictive and in consequence of the serious depreciation in the value of the the tael had suggested to the other powers a mitigation of the terms by which during the first eight years China should not pay more than she would have done had the tael maintained the value at which it stood when the protocol was signed. The other powers desired to relieve China but differed as to the means to be employed. Lord Lansdowne thought every effort should be made by Great Britain to act with the other powers.

## TO HARVEST WHEAT IN CANADIAN NORTHWEST

Winnipeg, Man., July 22.—It is estimated that from 20,000 to 25,000 harvesters will be required in this part of the West. The Canadian Pacific road is arranging with the Allan and Beaver steamship lines to bring laborers from England at exceptionally cheap rates. General Manager McNicholl is here and hopes to avoid a grain blockade this year. The road, he says, has purchased 100 new engines and will have 10,000 cars available.

### Cincinnati Goes to Barcelona.

Caracas, Venezuela, July 21.—The United States cruiser, Cincinnati, has left LaGuara, for Barcelona, Venezuela. The United States gunboat Marietta is anchored off LaGuara.

### Typhoon at Hong Kong.

Kong Kong, July 19.—A typhoon of unsual severity has caused considerable damage her and in this viccnity.

It is estimated that there have been twenty fatalities.

# WESTERN FLOODS.

## Hundreds of Square Miles of Farms Under Water.

Keokuk, Ia., July 21.—The situation in the flooded districts of the Mississippi south of Keokuk grows more serious hourly. Towns on the Illinois side as well as in Missouri are in peril from the madly rushing waters, for there is danger that the levees will not withstand the terrible pressure.

Between here and Hannibal a territory of 700 square miles is under water to such a depth that steamboats can navigate for miles where corn fields only a few days ago promised rich harvests to the hopeful farmers.

The damage done to crops and other property in this district already is estimated at $6,000,000 and it is feared these figures will be doubled before the waters recede.

While Missouri has suffered most, there has been heavy loss on the Illinois side. Farmers are guarding the levees which hold back the flood for forty miles from Warsaw to Quincy, where a break would flood 175 square miles of fertile farm land in Illinois and insure destruction of from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 worth of corn. The levees below Quincy are in the same situation, except that they are lower and less firm.

Opposite Quincy in Missouri is a center of devastation which is appaling. North twelve miles to La Grange and south to Holton large prairies are well under water, reaching from the Illinois bluffs to the Missouri bluffs at least ten miles. Levees hastily thrown around farms have disappeared in the fierce current. Lone Tree prairie, ten miles square, is deserted, the population having fled to Quincy and the bluffs on the Missouri side, from which they watch the work of desolation.

The Mississippi seems now at a standstill and the Des Moines is slowly falling. The Egyptian levee has proved a complete protection so far to the little Missouri town of Alexadria, five miles south of here. On the usually placid lowlands along the banks of Mississippi the only dry place between Keokuk and Hannibal is the small strip of country protected by the Egyptian levee west of Alexandria and Alexandria itself. The people of Alexandria were greatly alarmed. They had vivid recollections of the fearful destruction they suffered from former floods when the whole town was compelled to go about in boats as inexorably as the citizens of Venice. They are now drawing a long breath of relief with the hope that the danger is over. When the Des Moines began receding their only fear was that the Mississippi might continue the work of devastation.

The railroad tracks of the Keokuk, St. Louis & Northwestern and the Keokuk & Western, between here and Alexandria, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, between Keokuk and the Des Moines river, are partly under water, much of the tracks being covered to the depth of six to twenty inches, but the running of the trains were not materially interfered with.

The mouth of the Des Moines river is nearly two miles wide. Normally there are two mouths and an island delta covered with farms, which are now under raging torrents.

Gregory is submerged except the white church, in which service was held yesterday, the praying congregation from the country reaching the house of worship by the railroad track, which is still above the flood in a waste of waters miles wide. Other towns and cities on the islands are beyond the danger line.

Immense fields are seen in a great lake, with the shore visible only with a glass, where the high bluffs bound the bottoms. Islands dotting the river at its normal stage have disappeared except for the tops of trees or fringe of high willows slightly protruding like a circular green coral reef. Occasionally a house on piles or stilts is seen, but generally only roots protrude to mark the center of farms of corn.

The Yellow Stone springs dam, eight miles north of Burlington, has broken and 1,500 acres of bottom lands are under water, including corn, wheat and other crops.

One of the very serious losses in the vicinity of Keokuk is the destruction of a large acreage of cucumbers and tomatoes, in fine condition, planted for the canning and pickle establisments of Keokuk in the Mississippi and Des Moines river bottoms of Iowa and Missouri.

So far there has been no loss of life reported.

# LAWYER ACCUSED.

## Candidate for Congress Arrested for Theft of a Quarter of a Million Dollars.

Greensburg, Pa., July 22.—The climax in the alleged robbery of nearly a quarter of a million dollars in money and bonds from the Venerable Jacob Byers was reached here last evening when William S. Byers, a leading lawyer of the Westmoreland county bar and the Democratic nominee for Congress, was arrested on an information containing three separate charges, larceny by bailee and two of larceny. The information was made and sworn to by Jacob Byers, the reputed owner of the lost bonds and money, aged and infirm, and who had been unable to arise for several weeks from what is believed to be his deathbed. The information was made at the instance of old Mr. Byers by Rev. C. R. Ferner, attorney in fact, before Justice of the Peace Lyman Loucks, of Alverton. The bail bond was fixed at the sum of $250,000.

Late last night Attorney Byers had not secured bondsmen, but he promised Constable Randolph that they would be forthcomitg at 8 o'clock to-day. The bail bond is divided into three parts, $100,000 for larceny by bailee for bonds alone, $100,000 for larceny of bonds and money and $50,000 for larceny of money.

## LADY SMUGGLERS.

San Francisco, July 17.—Two well dressed women of Denver, returning on an Oriental steamer from Japan and China, were caught by the customs officers trying to smuggle in Japanese silks and curios worth $8,000. These goods were packed in eight large trunks and when spread out in the inspectors' room they gave it the apearance of an Oriental bazaar.

The women were Mrs. C. Boettcher and Miss N. McMurtrie, one the wife of a millionaire and the other the daughter of a rich mining man. Both were asked if they had any dutiable goods in the trunks which they wished to declare and both said no. Then the inspector began on one trunk and hauled out several skirts, made in many folds, and each containing a bolt of fine silk, worth $200. Other trunks held other garments of silk, as well as curios in Cloisonne and carved ivory.

It is said the women expected to meet a certain inspector who would have passed the trunks without inspection.

## NEW STAGE ROAD.

Omaha, July 17.—The Burlington railroad has been notified that the government will construct a new overland stage road from Cody, Wyoming, to the eastern outlet of Yellowstone Park. The road will be 57 miles long and will pursue a direct route from Cody to the Cannon Hotel, to the north of Yellowstone Lake, which is regarded as the most attractive part of the park. The new road will greatly facilitate access to the park, and will shorten up the distance by over a hundred miles.

## MAY BE CHANCELLOR.

London, July 16.—R. W. Hanbury, president of the board of agriculture, is likely to become chancellor of the exchequer under the new ministry. He is extremely clever and popular. The

Duke of Devonshire, who succeeds Lord Salisbury as government leader in the house of lords, is one of the brainiest men of the British peerage.

# NOTE TO TAFT.

## The Vatican Pays Many Compliments, but Does Not Act.

Rome, July 19.—The following note from the Vatican was presented to Governor Taft last night:

"I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of the letter by which you kindly communicated to me the cablegram from Secretary Root, answering my note of July 9, which explained the counterproject of the Vatican for the regulation of religious affairs in the Philippines. While thanking you for this important communication, I am happy to assure you that the holy see has learned with the liveliest satisfaction the high consideration in which Mr. Root, in the name of the government of the United States, holds the fitness of the measures which the Vaticau, independently of the solution of any economic question, designed taking to ameliorate the religious situation in the archipelago and to cooperate in the pacification of the people under American sovereignty. The measures are indicated in my memorandum of June 21, and my letter of July 9. These declarations of Mr. Root do honor to the deep political wisdom of the government of the United States, which knows how to appreciate the happy influence of the holy see for the religious and civil elevation of the people, especially Catholics.

"With equal satisfaction the pontiff has taken into account the assurances of Secretary Root that the American authorities in the Philippines and at Washington will put forth all possible efforts to maintain the good understanding happily established with the authorities of the Catholic church. On his part, the pontiff will not fail to give the apostolic delegate, so soon to be sent to the Philippines, the most precise instructions, according to my former notes.

"The main lines for future negotiations, indicated in the notes, having been accepted by Secretary Root, the representative of the Vatican in the archipelago will enter into relations with the authorities in the Philippines on the four points indicated by Mr. Root at the end of his cablegram.

"The holy see does not doubt that mutual confidence, combined with the action of its representative and that of the American government will easily produce a happy solution of the pending questions, inaugurating for that noble country a new era of peace and true progress.

"It is my agreeable duty in ending this letter to be able to render homage to the very great courtesy and high capacity with which you have filled the delicate mission which the government and President of the United States confided to you. Willingly I add that the favorable result of the negotiations must be attributed, in a very large part, to your high personal qualities.

"While flattering myself that this first success will be a guarantee of the happy issue of ulterior negotiations in Manila.

"I have the honor to be, etc.,

"RAMPOLLA."

Governor Taft was informed that the Pope had fixed July 21 for his farewell audience.

Governor Taft started to-day for Valambrosa, near Florence, where he will stay with his family until Monday, when he will return for his audience with the Pope.

## A FRIAR'S VIEWS.

Rome, July 17.—Father Santiago Paya, provincial of the Dominicans in the Philippines, who is staying here, when informed of the result of Gov. Taft's negotiations with the vatican on the subject of the friars and their lands, expressed satisfaction at the acceptance of the first proposal of Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, that the matter be discussed in Manila between the apostolic delegate and the governor of Manila. When asked what was likely to be the outcome, Father Paya replied:

"It is more important to know what will be the outcome of the matter between the Americans and Filipinos. Although the war is almost over and the Filipinos now protest friendship for the Americans they in reality dislike them just as they disliked the Spanish. The Filipinos say they did not struggle against Spain to calmly surrender their independence."

Father Paya concluded with declaring that it was not true that the people were against the friars. The latter, he further asserted, were hated only by the native clergy and a fraction of the people.

## CONCERNING THE FRIARS.

Rome, July 18.—The Osservator Romano (organ of the Vatican) to-day published an official note as follows:

"The initiative of the government of the United States with the object of arriving at an understanding with the Holy See about religious questions in the Philippines, in which it showed frankness and fine political tact, has reached a happy ending after negotiations conducted on both sides in a spirit of conciliation and friendly deference. The general lines of a common accord have been drawn up to the mutual satisfaction of the parties concerned, and in conformity with the proposals made to the Holy See in a memorandum. These general lines will serve as a basis for further negotiations, as regards details to be conducted and brought to a conclusion at Manila between an apostolic delegate and the governor of the Philippines.

### WON'T EXTRADITE HER.

London, July 18.—The Rome correspondent of the Morning Leader says that the judges of the Genoa court have refused to grant the extradition of Clara Taylor, whose return to the United States was asked on the charge of having kidnaped her niece, and she has been liberated. The court's action was based on the ground that Miss Taylor was actuated by a good motive in abducting the child.

# TAFT'S DEPARTURE.

## Farewell Audience With the Pope on July 21.

Rome, July 21.—The pope received Gov. Taft and the members of his party in farewell audience at noon to-day. The Americans drove in two carriages from their hotel to the Vatican. Judge Taft and Judge Smith wore evening dress, as prescribed by etiquette: Major Porter was in full uniform, and Bishop O'Gorman wore ecclesiastical robes. They were received at the great door of the Vatican by the Swiss guards, who rendered military honors. At the foot of the state staircase the Americans were met by Monsignor Bisleti, master of the ceremonies, who was accompanied by several other dignitaries of the papal court. At the door of the pontifical apartments the noble guards and gendarmes rendered the customary honors, after which Governor Taft and his companions were introduced into the presence of the pope, who welcomed them with marked cordiality.

### Vatican's Loss of Opportunity.

Paris, July 21.—The Temps commenting upon the negotiations between William H. Taft, governor of the Philippine Islands, and the Vatican, says:

"Notwithstanding the courteous language used by both sides, the Vatican's reply to Governor Taft's last note is tantamount to a rejection of the American offers, which amounted to nothing less than the conclusion of an indirect concordat with the United States. The signature of such a convention would have given the apostolic delegate in Washington a sort of diplomatic exequatur, permitting him to confer directly with President Roosevelt or the government, without the intermediary of an American citizen, such as Archbishop Ireland.

"The Vatican in refusing to lend a helping hand to the gradual expulsion of the congregations from the Philippines has at the same time stifled the germ of an American concordat, which would have been a triumph for the policy the pope has seemed so ardently to pursue since his advent."

Rome, July 21.—To mark his satisfaction at the success of the negotiations the pope to-day presented each member of Governor Taft's party with a personal gift enclosed in a magnificent morocco case adorned with the papal arms. Governor Taft got a gold goosequill of exquisite workmanship, with Pope Leo's coat of arms on the feather. To Bishop O'Gorman was presented a pectoral cross set with rubies and amethysts and having a cameo center bearing the figure of the Virgin surrounded with pearls.

Judge Smith and Major Porter both received a gold jubilee medal. The pope gave Mrs. Taft an enamel reproduction of the ancient painting of Saint Ursula surrounded by virgins.

## STEAMER CUT DOWN.

Hamburg, July 21.—The steamship Primus, of Hamburg, with 185 passengers on board was cut in two and sunk by the tug Hansa, on the river Elbe, at 12:30 this morning.

So far as is ascertainable, about fifty persons were drowned. Thirteen bodies had been recovered at noon.

The Primus was an excursion steamer from Buxtehude, province of Hanover, Prussia. The disaster occurred between Blankenese and Nienstedten. Among the passengers were the members of the Eilbeck Male Choral society. At the time of the accident the Primus was crossing the river channel near Blankenese from the southern into the northern fairway. According to witnesses on board the Hansa, the movement was made too precipitately.

The Primus struck the tug's engine room and the Hansa endeavored to push her ashore, but the tug righted and the ships parted. The Primus then sank. In the interval, however, about fifty of her passengers were able to reach the Hansa by means of ropes and ladders. Seventy more were picked up by the tug's boats, while others swam ashore.

## TRIAL OF MURDERERS.

Paris, July 21.—At Susa, near here, the trial of the murderers of the Marquis de Mores, who married a daughter of L. Von Hoffman, the banker of New York, and who at one time conducted a large ranch in North Dakota, opened to-day. Three of the assassins were arrested in August, 1896. One of them named Hamma Ben Youssef, has since died. The remaining two, El Kheir and Hamma Chiekh, were in the prisoners' dock to-day.

The Marquis de Mores was killed in 1896, in the Soudan, where, it has been asserted, he had gone to enlist the Arab chiefs against the British. He and his party were attacked by a band of tribesmen, and all save a few of the thirty-six in the party, were killed.

## EARTHQUAKE IN PERSIA.

Bombay, July 18.—A severe earthquake shock was experienced at Bender Abbas, Persia, at 7:30 in the morning of July 9. It lasted three or four minutes and was followed by lighter shocks. All the chief buildings suffered. The governor's house partly collapsed and the custom house was destroyed.

The whole population was panic-stricken and flocked to the sea beach for safety, but only one fatality was reported. The shocks are believed to have originated at Kishm Island, whence loud detonations were distinctly audible at Bunder Abbas. It is feared that the destruction at Kishm has been heavy. A few years ago an earthquake at Kishm killed hundreds of people.

## BANKERS SENTENCED

Berlin, July 18.—After many weeks' trial the directors of the Prussian mortgage bank and its allied concerns, charged with falsifying balance sheets, were sentenced as follows: Eduard Sanden, to six years' imprisonment and a fine of 15,000 marks; Heinrich Schmidt, nine months and a fine of 2,000 marks; Puch Mueller, fifteen months and 4,000 marks; Eduard Schmidt, a year and 10,000 marks; Warsniski, a year and 5,000 marks; Otto Sanden, a year and 1,500 marks; Haenschke, nine months and 1,000 marks.

In the case of Eduard Sanden the year he has already spent in prison will be deducted from his term.

## FIRE IN GUAYAQUIL.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, July 19.—A large loss of life is reported in the great fire here. The number of victims has not been ascertained. The homeless are being cared for as quickly as possible by government officials. Action is being taken to alleviate distress.

The fire, which broke out at 9 o'clock Wednesday night, was extinguished Thursday night after having destroyed ninety blocks on some of the principal streets of the city. The loss on buildings and merchandise is estimated at $5,000,000. The burned buildings include the custom house and railway station. The city is without gas, and the only water to be had is that taken from the river Guayas.

### Earl Cadogan Resigns.

London, July 18.—Earl Cadogan has resigned the lord lieutenancy of Ireland. It is suggested that the Duke of Marlborough may receive the appointment.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

# NAVAL BATTLE

## In Panama Bay, but No Damage Was Done.

Washington, July 21.—The state department has received a cablegram from Consul General Guger, at Panama, dated yesterday, as follows:

"Fighting at long range five miles out, between Padilla and Guitan and two government vessels. No damage done."

This is the engagement in Panama harbor referred to in Saturday's news dispatches.

The navy department also received advices respecting this engagement in a dispatch from Commadore Potter of the gunboat Ranger which was represented in the press reports as being in the line of fire. The announcement by the commander that he had forbidden a bombardment will, it is believed, cause the insurgents to abandon further attempt against Panama by water. Commander Potter's dispatch is as follows:

"Panama, July 20.—A slight engagement has taken place between insurgent and government vessels in Panama bay. No damage. I have notified the insurgent vessels bombardment city or anchorage cannot be permitted."

The Ranger was dispatched to David to report upon the revolutionary movements in that vicinity.

### Venezuela Port Closed.

Washington, July 21.—A cablegram received at the state department to-day from United States Minister Bowen at Caracas, states that the Venezuelan government has announced that the port of Carupano is blockaded. This port has been in possession of the government and of the revolutionists alternately during the past few months and at present these revolutionists hold the place, hence the attempt of the government to prevent ships entering there and paying customs duties to the insurgents.

Panama, Colombia, July 19.—The insurgent gunboats Padilla and Darien appeared last night between Flamenco and Ottique Islands. Gov. Salinar thereupon ordered the government gunboats Cucuito and Clape to put to sea and meet them. Heavy cannonading is taking place at this hour, 10 a. m. The United States special service steamer Ranger is coming into the bay. Great alarm prevails in this city. The entrenchments are full of soldiers.

## ATTEMPTS ON NICARAGUA.

Washington, July 13.—Senor Corea, the Nicaraguan minister here, has received news of two attacks, or attempted attacks, upon Nicaraguan ports by revolutionists, aided by the Colombian government. This fact was made patent by the use of the revolutionists of the Colombian warship, General Pinzon. The first expedition, according to the advices received here, comprised about a thousand men. These reached Monye Point, near Bluefields, but, owing to the heavy seas and a prevailing storm, were unable to make a landing and returned to Colombian waters. About the first of the month the revolutionists appeared again and made a landing near Bluefields. They were attacked by the government forces and routed, with the loss of several lives. Included among the captives was one Wilson, an American citizen. The military authorities have consented to give him a trial by court-martial, but it is felt that his condition is desperate, unless the Nicaraguan government is disposed to clemency.

## TO REBUILD CAMPANILE.

Venice, July 19.—Giovanni P. Morosini, a descendant of an ancient family which has given Venice several Doges, who is now a rich banker of New York city, has sent $5000,000 to help rebuild the Campanile. The contribution has created great emotion. When Mr

# NEW UNIFORMS.

## Olive Drab Will Succeed the Army Blue.

Washington, July 17.—While Secretary Root was at Oyster Bay the President considered and approved the report of the army uniform board. The order for the new uniform will go into effect on January 1, when officers of the army are ordered to be equipped according to the new regulations. Officers serving in the Philippines will be allowed to wear the old uniforms during their service there.

Among the changes are the following: The full dress coat is about the same as at present, save the buttons are more spreading, with ornamentations on the sleeve, and with the rank designated on the sleeve instead of the shoulder knot. The new dress coat will be what has been called the dress blouse.

A new dress uniform is provided, consisting of a sack coat of woolen or cotton material of an olive drab color, with trousers to match. It is intended to provide suits which can be worn in cold weather that are almost a duplicate of the present khaki uniforms worn in warm weather and in the tropics. A new design for the overcoat is adopted, and is the only overcoat allowed. It is a double-breasted ulster of olive drab woolen material.

This overcoat is to replace the old dark blue overcoat now worn.

General and staff officers are to have full dress trousers, with gold lace as a stripe, officers of the line wearing the present stripe to designate the service. Breeches are provided for all officers and men, whether mounted or dismounted, although trousers may be worn when in barracks. Service breeches are also provided to fit closely below the knee, extending to the top of the shoes.

The chapeau is retained for general officers and officers of the staff department, to be worn with full dress uniform, but not to be worn when mounted.

A new full dress cap is provided, differing considerably from the present cap in design and trimmings. Service caps also are provided and the helmets are retained, as also are the present campaign hats. Shoulder straps are to be used only on the dress coat. On the service uniforms the straps now used with the khaki uniform will be retained. A new pattern of sabre has been adopted for all officers, in place of the sword now in use. Russet leather leggings are provided for all officers to be worn with the service uniform, but canvas leggings can be worn in the field. The button is of a new design, to be of two sizes, and is slightly convex. It will have the coat of arms of the United States upon it. A full dress coat for evening wear has been provided, cut swallow tail, but otherwise much like the other full dress coat. The old dress coat for enlisted men has been abandoned and the dress blouse substituted.

The chevrons on the non-commissioned officers are to be worn points up.

The order contains full and complete directions as to what kind of uniforms shall be worn upon different occasions and also gives the minor changes in the uniform that have been made by the board.

## GREENE AND GAYNOR.

Washington, July 16.—The officials here who are seeking to secure the extradition from Canada to this country of Greene and Gaynor are now feeling more confidence in the success of their efforts. The reason for their optimism is a change in the method of proceedure, they having framed their application for the extradition of the men precisely in accordance with the language of the extradition treaty. This was done on the ground that the language of the treaty relative to "receiving any money, valuable security, or other property, knowing the same to have been embezzled, stolen or fraudulently obtained" actually fits the offense of which the men are alleged to have been guilty. It is expected that the Canadian court thus will be relieved of the necessity of ruling on the objection made by the defendants that the crime charged in the indictment does not correspond with the treaty. Under the new application the court simply will be required to decide whether or not a prima facie case of receiving stolen moneys has been made out against Gaynor and Greene.

If the men are surrendered under extradition proceedings, the Georgia courts will be obliged to decide the difficult and delicate question whether Gaynor and Greene can be tried for conspiracy, as indicted, after having been obtained from Canada on a warrant which does not charge that offense.

Quebec, July 18.—Messrs. Greene and Gaynor have filed answers to motions made by counsel for the United States to quash the writs of habeas corpus issued by Judge Caron on June 20 and 21. Should the writs be set aside the extradition proceedings will be heard on their merits.

## ASKED TO INTERVENE.

Washington, July 16.—Having practically adjusted the questions connected with the surrender to the Chinese of the control of the city of Tien Tsin this government has been asked to interest itself in the settlement of the grave difficulties growing out of the insistence of some of the powers upon payment of their shares of the war indemnity in gold instead of silver. The Chinese government is greatly disturbed over this question, and as Minister Wu has been so successful in his other undertakings connected with the negotiations his government again has called upon him to secure an amelioration of the demands. The minister came early to the State department today and had a long interview with Secretary Hay, in the course of which he presented a cablegram from the two leading members of the Chinese court who are primarily in charge of the negotiations. The message brings out for the first time the fact that it is now a difference of method rather than disposition that divides the powers, and that all seem ready to do what they can to make it possible for China to carry out her heavy obligations. Secretary Hay studied the message closely and will give the subject his immediate attention.

## OUR FARMS.

Washington, July 21.—The census bureau to-day issued a bulletin giving the condition of agriculture in the United states for the year 1900. It shows that there were at that time 5,739,657 farms in the entire country, which were valued at $16,674,684,245. Of this amount, $3,560,198,191, or over 12 per cent, represented the value of buildings, and $13,114,492,056, or over 78 per cent, represented the value of lands and improvements other than buildings. The value of farm implements and machinery was $741,261,550, and of live stock, $3,078,050,041. These values, added to the value of the farms, gives a total value of farm property amounting to $20,514,001,838.

## RECORDS RECEIVED.

Washington, July 19.—The records of the cases of Captain Edwin F. Glenn, of the Fifth infantry, and First Lieutenant Julien E. Ganjour, of the Tenth cavalry, who were tried by court martial at Manila, for alleged ill treatment of Filipino prisoners by the use of the water cure and in other ways, have been received at the war department and later will be sent to the President for final review. There is reason for the belief that Major Glenn at least was convicted on one or more counts and sentenced to punishment.


## "Worth Its Weight in Gold"

RADWAY & CO., New York:—Gentlemen—I send inclosed M. O. for which you will please send me one dozen Radway's Ready Relief and one dozen Radway's Pills. Your Ready Relief is considered hereabouts to be worth its weight in gold. This is why I am induced to handle it. I have handled ——— Oil for some time, but I consider the R. R. R. far superior to this, as it gives better satisfaction.

J. M. ALEXANDER, Hoxbar, I. T.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 ELM STREET, NEW YORK.


# LATIN REVOLUTIONS.

## Warships Are Kept Busy Chasing Disturbances.

Washington, July 22.—Unusual insurgent activity in the West Indies and on the shores of the Caribbean sea are taxing the resources of the navy department in the matter of ships to look after American interests. A cablegram received at the state department to-day from Minister Bowen at Caracas, states that the Marietta is proceeding to ascertain the facts connected with the alleged blockade by the Venezuelan government at its own port of Carupano. An attack upon Puerto Cabello, which lies about 70 miles west of the capital, is expected by the government, and the President may go there from Barcelona, instead of to Caracas, as he originally intended. The three United States warships on the Venezuelan coast are kept moving with alacrity to put in an appearance at the ports where disturbances are threatened.

Meanwhile a cry for a ship comes from Hayti, in the shape of a cablegram received to-day from Consul Livingston at Cape Haytien who reports that troops and Haytien warships are approaching to attack and bombard the cape. There is a good deal of apprehension among the foreigners for their safety. Beside the three ships employed in Venezuelan waters the United States has in the Caribbean only the Machias at Colon, and conditions there are so threatening that the officials are reluctant to move her. In any case it would be impossible to get a ship to Cape Haytien in less than two or three days, by which time the crisis may be passed.

## IMMIGRATION FOR 1902.

Washington, July 19.—A statement has been prepared at the immigration bureau showing the number of immigrants who arrived in the United States by countries during the fiscal year 1902, as compared with 1901. The total arrivals for the last fiscal year were 648,743 immigrants and 82,055 other alien passengers, making a total of 730,798. This is an increase of 160,825 immigrants over 1901.

The principal increases during the last year, as compared with 1901, were as follows: Austria-Hungary, 58,599; Italy (including Sicily and Sardinia), 42,379; Russian empire and Finland, 22,090; Japan, 9,001; Sweden, 7,653; German empire, 6,653; Norway, 5,236; Greece, 2,194; Denmark, 2,005.

The principal decreases are: Ireland, 1,423; China, 810; Turkey in Europe, 200.

Following are the names of the countries from which the largest number of immigrants came during the last fiscal year: Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia, 178,375. Austria-Hungary, 171,989; Russian empire and Finland, 107,347; Sweden, 30,894; Ireland, 29,138; German empire, 28,304; Norway, 17,484; Japan, 14,270; England, 13,575.

## SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE.

Washington, July 19.—A report treating in an interesting way of the commercial situation in South Africa has been made public at the state department. It is from U. S. Consul General Bingham, at Cape Town, and is dated May 28. He says that all enterprises will be started anew, farms repaired and restocked and machinery bought, and that it will not be possible to get goods into the interior fast enough to meet the demand that will arise.

All nations, Mr. Bingham says, are awaiting this coming trade and are preparing for it by establishing direct lines of ocean transportation except the United States which, barring an occasional freight steamer, has no direct communication with Cape Colony. The United States, he continues, ships to South Africa more than twice as much goods as any other country except Great Britain.

"As British subjects will have a great war debt to pay," says Mr. Bingham, "they very naturally think that the trade of South Africa belongs to them and will leave nothing undone to retain it. We cannot always depend solely on the superior quality of our goods. Greater effort on our part is necessary."

## WILL GO TO GERMANY.

Washington, July 18.—The three general officers who will represent the United States army at the autumn maneuvers of the German army have selected their aides as follows:

Major General Corbin will have Lieutenant Colonel John A. Johnston, of the adjutant general's department; Major General Young will have First Lieutenant James F. McKinley, Fourteenth cavalry, a nephew of President McKinley, and Bridgadier General Wood will have First Lieutenant Frank R. McCoy, Tenth cavalry.

General Wood and his aide will start for Europe about August 10 and will join Mrs. Wood and family in the south of France before proceeding to Germany. Generals Corbin and Young and their aides will proceed direct to Germany, starting from New York about the 17th prox. General Corbin will be accompanied by Mrs. Corbin.

## HAY'S VACATION.

Washington, July 18.—Secretary Hay left Washington for his summer vacation, which he will pass at his place in New Hampshire. He leaves the business of the department in good order, and the three assistant secretaries, Dr. Hill, Mr. Adee and Mr. Pierce, will be on duty during his absence. The secretary does not propose to attend to public business while he is away, excepting such as may be transmitted to him by the assistant secretaries. Before leaving he particularly desired it to be known that he could not receive persons who desired to talk with him on business at his home in the country. His residence is twelve miles from a station, and there is no hotel in the neighborhood. There are stories of office seekers with fair prospects having persisted in reaching his retreat, where they were received with perfect courtesy —and lost whatever chance they had for an appointment.

## NEXT SURGEON GENERAL.

Washington, July 21.—The President has designated Colonel R. M. O'Reilly to be surgeon-general of the army to succeed General Forwood, who will retire on September 7 next. Colonel O'Reilly will have until January, 1909, to serve as surgeon-general. He was appointed from Pennsylvania, as a medical cadet in 1864. He is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania.

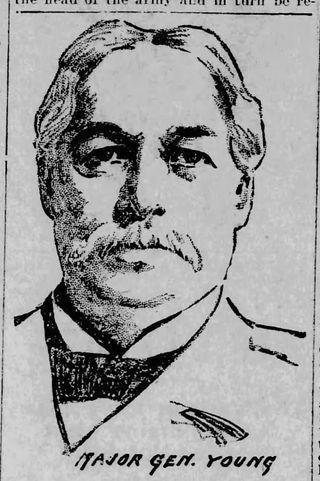
## CUBA RECOGNIZED.

Washington, July 18.—The new government of Cuba is being rapidly established in the family of nations. A cablegram received at the State department to-day from Mr. Squiers, minister at Havana, says that up to date the Republic of Cuba has been formally recognized by the United States, Great Britain, France, Spain, Switzerland, Hayti, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Guatemala.

# GEN. S. B. YOUNG

## To Take the Place of Miles at the Head of the Army.

Washington, July 22.—It is now generally accepted that Major General Samuel B. Young will take Miles' place at the head of the army and in turn be retired to make way for General Chaffee. General Young will succeed General Miles on his retirement a year hence. General Young is a native of Pittsburg, and is now in his 63d year. Like the present commander, General Young is not a West Pointer. His first military experience was that which he won as a volunteer. He entered the regular army in 1866 as captain in the Eighth cavalry, and was slowly promoted until during the war with Spain he was made a brigadier general and placed in command of the Second brigade of Shafter's army. In 1898 he was made a major general, and served in the Philippines until last year.



MAJOR GEN. YOUNG

## ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE.

Washington, July 18.—The government of the United States has not received an invitation to participate in the anti-trust conference proposed by the czar. The government was not concerned officially in the international sugar conference at Brussels, to which the projected conference is a natural supplement, therefore it is not believed that its participation in this expected. However, it would be clearly impossible for the United States government to enter into any undertaking with foreign governments concerning such important matters as trade regulation, and especially involving an international regulation of tariffs in some measure. It is felt that congress would never surrender any part of its constitutional authority to regulate these matters, so that even if the United States should attend the projected conference, through a proper representative, no action could be taken that would in the slightest sense bind the government.

## THE ILLINOIS.

Washington, July 16.—The Navy department has received a cablegram from Rear Admiral Crowninshield, in command of the European squadron, which arrived at Christiania, Norway, announcing that the battleship Illinois which grounded in making the entrance to Christiania harbor would be sent to Sheerness, England, as soon as possible and docked there. The cablegram contained no further information concerning the accident.

Christiania, Norway, July 16.—The United States battleship Illinois, flagship of Rear Admiral Crowninshield, was towed into the inner harbor to-day and divers are now trying to temporarily repair the damage which she sustained Monday when she struck an obstruction while standing in to the outer harbor so that she can proceed to Chatham, Eng., and go into drydock.

## GEN J. H. SMITH.

Washington, D. C., July 16.—Secretary Root brought from Oyster Bay the case of Gen. Jacob Smith tried by court martial at Manila on account of orders issued to Major Waller. Gen. Smith was found guilty of the charges by the court and sentenced to be admonished by the reviewing authority. The President has so admonished Gen. Smith and retired him under the law which provides that officers having reached the age of 62 years may be retired at will by the President. Secretary Root supplements the reprimand of President Roosevelt in a long circular in which he explains the conditions which resulted in the court martial of Gen. Smith, and shows that although Smith issued the "Kill and Burn" order, as a matter of fact, very few persons were killed as a result of that order, the casualties being confined almost wholly to the eleven natives killed under Major Waller's direction.

## CAPT. REISINGER DEAD.

Washington, July 18.—The navy department to-day received confirmation of the news of the death of Captain William Wagner Reisinger, who was in command of the cruiser Philadelphia when she left Panama and who died of Panama fever on the way to San Francisco. No further details, however, was contained in the department's notification of his death. Captain Reisinger, according to reports received by the family here, had not been in good health during his stay on the isthmus. In fact, he had just recovered from an attack of grip contracted in this city when he assumed command of the Philadelphia last December. His general condition and the enervating climate of the tropics probably made him an easy victim of the dreaded fever which carried him away. His body will be brought to the United States probably by the Ranger when she comes up from the isthmus, and will be buried at Arlington. Captain Reisinger was born in Pennsylvania and entered the naval academy in April, 1862. He had a long and honorable career.

## NEW BATTLESHIPS.

Washington, July 19.—The navy department has announced that the two battleships to be built under the authority of the last naval appropriation bill are to be named the Louisiana and Connecticut, and the two cruisers the Tennessee and Washington. The battleship to be built at New York yard will be the Connecticut. The battleships will cost $4,212,000 and the cruisers $4,639,000 each. The two tugs authorized by the act are to be built, one at the Mare Island yard and the other at Boston.

Admiral Bowles has prepared an elaborate plan for keeping the accounts in connection with the cost of the Connecticut in such order that when she is finished comparison can be made between the respective cost of building ships in government and private yards.

# TO SAVE FILIBUSTER.

## Senator Hanna Working for the Life of Dr. Wilson.

Washington, July 22.—The State department has taken active steps to save the life of Dr. Russell Wilson, a young Ohio physician who is held under arrest at Bluefields by the Nicaraguan military authorities. Wilson was a member of a filibustering party which made a landing near Monkey Point, about four miles from Bluefields. Most of the party were captured, owing to the inability of the commander of the expedition to land reinforcements on account of heavy weather, and among the number was Wilson.

The Nicaraguan general was about to execute him summarily, but was induced by the pleas of some of the English-speaking people of Bluefields to allow the law to follow its course. This meant a trial by court-martial, and it is the understanding that a death sentence was almost inevitable.

Wilson lives at Milan, O., and Senator Hanna has interested himself in his case. To-day Acting Secretary Hill telegraphed to the United States consul at San Juan Del Norte to make an immediate investigation and report the facts at once, not only to the department, but also to Senator Hanna.

In addition, the consul was directed to use his good offices with the Nicaraguan authorities in favor of young Wilson, as Senator Hanna has represented that he was not a combatant, but was attached to the revolutionary expedition in a medical capacity. The department never has been informed officiany of the facts connected with Wilson's capture, and in this case is acting entirely on Senator Hanna's representations.

# THE POPE'S STATUS.

## Presents to Taft Mission Raises Matter of Temporal Power.

Washington, July 22.—Governor Taft has acquainted Secretary Root with the fact reported in the news dispatches from Rome that the Pope had tendered several pretty and appropriate gifts to himself and the members of his party, and he asked whether these can lawfully be accepted. It was at once recognized that the question presented involved some delicate and very interesting points, principal among them being a possible decision, expressly to be avoided at this stage, in the opinion of the officials, as to the temporal powers of the Pope.

If these were decorations, or gifts of large value, then, under the constitutional inhibition, they might not be received without authority of Congress, if the Pope is regarded as having temporal power—as being a prince, a potentate, or a sovereign.

Secretary Root has, however, avoided an unpleasant decision of this question by informing Governor Taft that if these gifts are not of considerable intrinsic value and are personal in character they may be accepted as mere souvenirs, in which case the personality of the giver need not be a matetr of official inquiry. On the other hand, if the gifts are of exceptional value, which is not believed to be the case from newspaper reports, then they may be deposited in the Smithsonian institution in this city.

## BRAGG MUST GO.

Washington, D. C., July 18.—Gen. E. S. Bragg, the famous Iron Brigade general, who a few weeks ago was appointed consul general to Cuba, will be recalled if his resignation is not received in the very near future. The letter he wrote to his wife in Fond du Lac, Wis., in which he said something about "might as well try to make a whistle out of a pig's tail as try to make Americans out of the Latin race," stirred the ire of the Cubans and the official at the State department here realize that his usefulness in his present position has been destroyed. At the department this morning it is learned that he will be given a short time within which to hand in his resignation, and if it is not forthcoming soon he will be immediately recalled.

## NAVAL PRECEDENCE.

Washington, July 18.—Secretary Moody has decided the vexed question of precedence of bureau officers holding the advanced rank in virtue of their commissions as bureau chiefs. Until the general board, of which Admiral Dewey is the head was constituted, the department held that the ranking officer was he who held the oldest commission. Admiral Dewey decided that seniority of rank was determined by priority of the date of the last commission of the officers. The question arose as to precedence in the case of Rear Admiral Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment, and Rear Admiral Taylor, chief of the bureau of navigation. The former is serving on his second commission as chief of bureau, but his last commission is dated December 18, 1901, whereas Rear Admiral Taylor's commission as rear admiral obtained in the ordinary course of promotion, is dated February 11, 1901. Admiral Dewey decided that Rear Admiral Taylor should sit at his right hand and this decision on an appeal to the secretary taken by Admiral Bradford is sustained by the secretary's decision made to-day. The judge advocate of the army and navy with whom the secretary conferred entertained the same view the secretary did.

## TAX ON LEGACIES.

Washington, July 17.—The commissioner of internal revenue has issued general instructions to collectors in relation to the tax on legacies under section 3, of the act of June 27, 1902. Under the commissioner's instructions remaindermans and reversionary interests which did not absolutely vest in provision or enjoyment before July 1, 1902, are not subject tax under this act.

Where the decedent decided prior to July 1, 1902, and the distributive shares or legacies absolutely bequeathed were not distributed to the beneficiaries on or before July 1, on account of time allowed by state laws to settle the estate and distribute the personal property, or on account of litigation, such legacies and distributive shares are subject to tax.

Where the decedent died prior to July 1, 1902, and the property was left in trust in the will, but had not been turned over to the trustee before July 1, 1902, legacy tax will not accrue.

In case the personality was turned over to the trustee before that date it is said personality is absolutely vested in possession or enjoyment of the beneficiary within the meaning of the statute.

## REID COMING BACK.

Washington, July 18.—Unless Mr. Whitelaw Reid changes his mind there will be no special representatives of the United States at King Edward's coronation next month, and Mr. Choate will attend in the usual form. Mr. Reid has notified the State department that he intends to sail for the United States on the 26th inst., and of course the special embassy will be broken up.

# COL. GROESBECK.

## Interview Regarding the Smith Case Displeases Secretary Root.

Washington, July 22.—Colonel Stephen Groesbeck, who has arrived at San Francisco en route from the Philippines to Chicago, where he has been assigned to duty as judge advocate of the department of the lakes, has been called upon for an explanation with regard to an interview appearing in press dispatches from San Francisco and attributed to him.

Colonel Groesbeck, as judge advocate of the division of the Philippines, was the chief reviewing authority in the Waller and other trials. In the remarks attributed to him he reviews the Waller case in a general way and explains the issuance of the "kill and burn" order for which General Smith was court-martialed. He also is made to express regret that humiliation should be attached to the orders retiring General Smith.

The secretary of war does not approve of comments of the nature attributed to Colonel Groesbeck, but if the colonel explains that he did not authorize the publication or shows that remarks made in private conversation were published without his knowledge or consent nothing further will be heard from the matter.

## THE BISHOP'S FIANCEE.

New York, July 22.—Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, Bishop Henry C. Potter's fiancee, has announced that she will not

MRS. A. C. CLARK.

leave her country residence, Fernleigh, at Cooperstown, all summer.

Guests from this city will visit her there, but she will not return here until autumn. She is alone at Fernleigh with a woman companion and her youngest son, Stephen.

The announcement of Mrs. Clark's purpose to remain at her country home, coupled with the absence of wedding cards, leads the friends of Bishop Potter and his bride-to-be to the belief that the wedding ceremony will be performed at Fernleigh and that the nuptials will be devoid of aught savoring of ostentation.

## A NEW PARTY.

New York, July 21.—At a conference just held at Manhattan Beach, in which the principal participants were United States Senator F. Dubois, of Idaho, ex-Senator R. F. Pettigrew, of South Dakota; Professor Garrett Droppers, of South Dakota, for ten years professor of political economy in the Imperial University at Tokio, and Geo. Shibley, of Washington, plans were discussed for the organization of a new national party. So far as it has gone, the new party seems to be an effort to unify the so-called Liberal Democracy, which already has state organizations in New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio and Iowa.

## BIG MINING PURCHASE.

Marquette, Mich., July 19.—It is officially announced that the Cleveland Cliffs Iron company has purchased the lease held by the Itaska Mining company on 160 acres of land adjoining the Hawkins mine on the Western Mesaba range.

The consideration was $500,000 cash and seven cents per ton for all ore now shown up (about 5,000,000 tons), and all that is yet to be found.

The lease provides for the payment to the freeholders of a royalty of twenty cents per ton on all ore mined, which makes the total consideration considerably over three million dollars, it being estimated that the tract contains fully 10,000,000 tons of ore.

## POWDER EXPLOSION.

Park City, Utah, July 16.—Two powder magazines at the 1,200 foot level of the Daly-West mine, exploded about 1 o'clock this morning, causing a loss of life that could not be estimated nor even guessed at. At 4 o'clock this morning 27 men had been taken out of the mine dead, and several others had been recovered in a half dazed condition. These were all brought out through the Ontario mine shaft, which is a mile distant from the Daly-West mine, in which the explosion occurred.

There are two powder magazines on the 1,200 level of the Daly-West, one at each side of the shaft, with a capacity of from one to two tons of powder each. A car of powder was added to the supply within the past few days.

The explosion, which occurred at 1 o'clock, was so tremendous that it awakened every one within a radius of miles. As an example of its awful force it is said that two horses in the ore tunnel, one and a half miles away, were killed by it.

## RIOTING IN PARIS.

Paris, Aug. 22.—After the distribution of prizes at a school belonging to an unauthorized congregation in the Avenue Parmeintier, here, to-day, violent speeches were made to the assembled crowds, denouncing the government's action, including the establishment of unauthorized congregations. Fighting ensued, the crowds breaking through the police cordon and shouting "Vive La Liberte." Francois Coppe, the author and poet, who was the chief speaker, Deputy Lerolle, Gaston Merry and the Abbe Partural were arrested.

## 173 SALOONS CLOSED.

Columbus, O., July 22.—The State Anti-Saloon League figures that 173 saloons have been suppressed so far by the Beal law. They figure that they would sell on the average 15 gallons of beer per day or a total of $12,000 gallons per annum.

### Montana Woolgrowers.

Great Falls, Mont., July 22.—The North Montana Woolgrowers' association is holding its second annual meeting in this city with a large attendance of prominent growers from the six great woolgrowing counties of northern Montana. Col. J. H. Rice, of Benton, is the presiding officer. A two days' program has been arranged, calling for papers and discussions on numerous questions of interest and importance to those engaged in the industry.

British pride in their political institutions increased by stability shown during king's illness and recent cabinet shifts; is looked upon as balancing lack of enterprise.

# ROYAL ORDERS.

## About 300 Decorations on Account of Prince Henry's Visit.

Berlin, July 22.—Cabinet orders conferring decorations on about three hundred Americans who had to do with the trip of Prince Henry of Prussia to the United States, are in Emperor William's hands for signature. The foreign office sent the papers to his majesty a fortnight ago and their return and the announcement of the decorations are expected any day. The list was made up largely by Dr. Von Holleben, the German ambassador at Washington, though, of course, Prince Henry personally suggested a good many names. The delay in fixing up the list seems to have been due to the necessity for ascertaining beforehand whether persons in official positions would and could accept. There has been much correspondence between the foreign office and Dr. Von Holleben regarding the attitude of the American officials, whose individual preferences, as set forth in the correspondence are kept inviolable here. However, after months of change of views the list was finally agreed upon and sent to the United States ambassador for revision.

The United States ambassador, Andrew D. White, following precedent in such cases, politely declined to make any suggestions and returned the list to the foreign office without any expression of opinion. It appears that a standing instruction of the state department is that the bestowal of decorations shall be discouraged, as much as possible, because decorations have no place in the American government system, cannot be returned in kind, and nearly always lead to diplomatic annoyances.

It is announced that the decorations are chiefly of the various class of crown orders. The class of the several Prussian orders has a number of shades. In the Red Eagle, for instance, there are thirty.

### New German University.

Berlin, July 22.—The celebrated academy of Muenster, which, under Catholic influences was long ranked nearly equal to a university, is by Emperor William's decree to be created a university.

# WEATHER AND CROPS

## The Government Report Shows Wheat Belt Suffering From Rain,

Washington, July 22.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

The lower Missouri and upper Missouri valleys and lake region have continued to suffer from excessive rains, which have also interfered farm work in the Ohio valley and in portions of the middle Atlantic states and New England. Much injury to crops and other property has resulted from overflows in Iowa and portions of Illinois, Missouri and Michigan. Drouth has been largely relieved in the southern states, but extensive areas in that section are still much in need of rain, especially the northern portions, extending from Oklahoma eastward to the Carolinas. The temperature conditions as a whole have been favorable, although rather low in the northern Rocky Mountain districts. The north Pacific coast states sustained considerable damage from high winds and the Dakotas and Minnesota from hail storms in scattered localities. The corn crop has made splendid progress in the states of the central valleys, except in Iowa and limited portions of Missouri and Illinois, the condition of the crop in Iowa being fairly good on well tilled uplands, but great damage has resulted from floods on the river bottoms of the southern and eastern portions of that state and in northern Illinois. Favorable reports are received from Nebraska, Kansas and the greater part of Missouri and Illinois, and a decided improvement in the condition of the crop in the Ohio valley is indicated. Rains have interfered with the harvesting of winter wheat where unfinished in the extreme northern districts, and have also been unfavorable for threshing in the central valleys, while considerable wheat in shock in the lower Missouri valley has been damaged. Harvesting continues in California and has begun in Oregon, where wheat is filling nicely. The crop in both Oregon and Washington has, however, sustained considerable damage from recent high winds.

Spring wheat has advanced favorably in the principal spring wheat states, but has sustained injury in scattered localities from hail storms.

Oat harvest is finished in the southern states and is in progress in the central valleys, and while lodging is extensively reported from the Ohio, upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys and lake region the general condition of the crop continues satisfactory.

Although generally improved in condition, cotton continues to suffer from drouth in portions of the Carolinas, over the north-central portions of the cotton belt and in extreme northwestern and southwestern Texas. In much the greater part of the last mentioned state the crop is normally developed and is heavily fruited, with ample moisture for present needs.

# The Markets.

## WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, July 18.—Bradstreet's report says:

Weather, crop and industrial developments have been largely favorable, and coupled with the great rise of many, make for an optimistic feeling in trade and speculation. As stated some time ago, and confirmed by recent developments, the future seems more and more secure, but the immediate present does not in all instances present so satisfactory an appearance. Warmer weather has continued to help retail distribution, but has not in all cases made up for the disadvantages caused by the heretofore backward season. With few exceptions, summer resort business has not equaled expectations. Railway earnings are really flattering. June returns on nearly 100,000 miles of roads showing an aggregate gain of 6 per cent on last year. In the matter of actual business, improvement is noted in the demand for finished products of iron and steel, and lumber seems to be recovering from the temporary depression noted at the beginning of July. The shoe trade, and naturally hides and leather, heretofore backward, has begun to show a favorable side, and the strength of wool and woolen goods is also more noticeable. The dry goods trade, taken as a whole, is rather quiet, but increased interest is shortly to be expected. The eastern fall jobbing trade in this line is not expected to set in quite as early as a year ago.

Good growing weather is reported the country over, and corn and cotton reports are generally more favorable. The southern peach yield has been large and fruits generally have done well.

Iron and steel trade conditions are surprisingly good, to none more so than the manufacturers themselves, who at the middle of July find their output for the last half of the year practically booked. The scarcity of pig iron amounts to something approaching a famine, owing to restricting supplies of fuel, causing shutdowns of numerous eastern furnaces. Numerous orders for pig iron for the first half of next year have been booked both by northern and southern furnaces. The position of the latter has been much improved by the settlement of the coal miners' strike in the Birmingham district. Heavy sales of finished material are reported at Chicago and Pittsburg this week. Bar iron, structural material, rails, and in fact all of the heavier forms note special activity. Implement manufacturers have been free buyers. Hardware has been exceptionally active, builders' material leading. Some western shovel manufacturers report an unprecedented output and sale of this class of material. Wire cloth is active and large orders for material are reported booked. Machinery, saws and stoves are active in the west. Prices note few changes, and at the top in practically all lines.

Woolen goods are still quiet at the east, but the reports as to the clothing business received from western and southern manufacturers indicate a good business.

Wool is strengthening perceptibly, eastern quotations being half a cent higher, and the tone is more optimistic in this trade, helped as it is by firmer prices in London, and reported drouth in Australia. It has been a waiting market for cotton, the crop position not being clearly defined enough to induce new commitments.

A better tone is noted in the manufacturing branches, particularly in print cloths, which are said to be in increased inquiry at Fall River.

The industrial situation is better than it has been for some time past.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending July 17, aggregate 3,775,222 bushels, against 4,404,115 last week, and 5,221,880 in this week last year. Wheat exports since July 1, aggregate 9,784,337 bushels, against 12,703,121 last seasons. Corn exports aggregate 130,679, against 185,131 last week, and 1,714,081 last year. For the fiscal year corn exports are 379,794 bushels against 6,008,467 last season.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending July 17, number 174 as against 195 last week, 208 in this week last year. Failures in Canada number 17 against 28 last week and in this week a year ago.

## GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, July 22.—Close.—All grains continued the break of yesterday at the opening to-day, but rallied speedily. Wheat felt the influences of lower cables, fair weather and heavy receipts. Offerings in July options early were free and depressed prices. The late weather map seemed to help in the rally somewhat which had been overlooked early began to have a little effect and predictions of more rains, especially in Kansas, turned sentiment bullish. In spite of the large receipts at Chicago contract stuff was only a fractional per cent. There were 438 cars, 9 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 274 cars, making a total for the three points of 712 cars, against 784 a year ago. Receipts at St. Louis and Kansas City were reported increasing bearishly.

Lower corn prices continued free movement of corn and early weather reports started September corn 1c to 4c down at 60 to 64c. Trade was only fair and there was little commission house demand early. As wheat rallied there was a better demand in corn.

Early trade in oats seemed to be a waiting game. Prices broke with the weather reports and the improved receipts. The break in other grains was some influence for free early offerings. A fair demand however, was present and prices at once reacted above yesterday's closing figures.

The seaboard reports 18 loads of wheat for export. It is estimated that Chicago will receive to-morrow 160 cars wheat; 80 cars corn; 65 cars oats and 26,000 hogs.

Total clearances to-day were: Wheat and flour, 507,000; corn, 8,000; oats, 12,500.

Bradstreet reports a decrease of 1,900,000 bushels in the world's visible supply of wheat, against an increase of 6,800,000 last year.

Primary receipts and shipments—

| Receipts— | To-day | Last year. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 1,200 | 98,000 |
| Corn | 462,000 | 421,000 |
| Shipments— | | |
| Wheat | 84,000 | 579,000 |
| Corn | 583,000 | 395,000 |

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash and July, 65¼c; Sept., 61¼c; Dec., 53¾c.

Oats—Cash, 49½c; July, 50c; Sept., 30¾c; new July, 35c; new Sept., 34¾c.

Rye—No. 2, 55½c.

Clover Seed—Cash and Oct., $5.12½; alsyke, No. 2, $6.25@6.35.

Following are the closing quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

| Wheat— | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. | To-day | July 21 Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash | 74½ | 75¼ | 74½ | 75 | | 74¾ |
| July | 74½ | 75¼ | 74½ | 75 | | 74¾ |
| Sept. | 73½ | 74½ | 73½ | 74½ | | 73¾ |
| Dec. | 74½ | 75¼ | 74½ | 75¼ | | 74¾ |

CHICAGO.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 75¾ | 77 | 75¾ | 77 | 76¾ |
| Sept. | 71¾ | 73 | 71¾ | 73 | 71¾ |
| eDc | 73½ | 75¼ | 73½ | 75¼ | 73¾ |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| July | 65¼ | 67½ | 65¼ | 67 | 65¾ |
| Sept | 60¾ | 61¾ | 60¾ | 61¾ | 60¾ |
| Dec. | 45¾ | 46½ | 45¾ | 46½ | 46 |
| May | 43¼ | 43¾ | 43¼ | 43¾ | 43¼ |
| Oats— | | | | | |
| July | 48¼ | 51¼ | 48¼ | 51¼ | 51 |
| Sept. | 30¾ | 31 | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ |
| Dec | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| New July | 60¾ | 67 | 60¾ | 66 | 66 |

NEW YORK.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 83¾ | 84¾ | 83¾ | 84¾ | |
| Sept | 76¾ | 77¾ | 76¾ | 77½ | 77 |
| Dec. | 76½ | 77¾ | 76¾ | 77½ | 77½ |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| July | 70¾ | 65 | 63¾ | 65 | 63¾ |
| Sept. | 63¾ | 65 | 63¾ | 65 | 63¾ |

ST. LOUIS.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 69¾ | 69¾ | 68¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| September | 68¾ | 69¾ | 68¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ |

MINNEAPOLIS.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | | | | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| September | | | | 70¾ | 69¾ |

DULUTH.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | | | | 76 | 75¾ b |
| September | | | | 72¾ b | 73¾ b |

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

| Pork— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | $17 47 | | | $17 15 | $17 87 |
| September | 17 20 | 17 95 | 17 25 | 17 20 | 18 00 |
| January | 16 20 | 16 30 | 16 05 | 16 10 | 16 27 |
| Lard— | | | | | |
| July | 10 67 | 10 67 | 10 42 | 10 42 | 10 67 |
| September | 10 70 | 10 80 | 10 50 | 10 52 | 10 75 |
| January | 9 10 | 9 10 | 8 97 | 8 97 | 9 10 |
| Ribs— | | | | | |
| July | 10 50 | | | 10 35 | 10 60 |
| September | 10 60 | 10 65 | 10 30 | 10 32 | 10 67 |
| January | 8 37 | 8 45 | 8 35 | 8 35 | 8 45 |

## MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, July 22.—Money on call steady at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87¾@4.88¼ for demand, and at $4.85¾@4.86 for sixty days; posted rates $4.86 and $4.88½; commercial bills, $4.84½@4.85¾. Bar silver, 53c; Mexican dollars, 41¾c.

New York, July 22.—Wall street—Opening movements of prices were exceedingly irregular. Very heavy demands for Baltimore & Ohio carried it up nearly a point. Metropolitan Steel Railway rose 1¾. General Electric a point, and Manhattan, New York Central and Wheeling & Lake Erie large fractions. New York Air Brake jumped 2. Rock Island fell nearly a point, and there were losses amongst the grangers and the industrials.

The market became steadier and prices hardened when the advance was resumed in some of the leading railroad